

CORRUPTION: **The Satanic Drug Cult Network** **and Missing Children**



VOLUME
2

The Gunderson Report

A series of three volumes on the most important threat to our children today

Presented by: Ted L Gunderson International

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End Of Volume 2

VIII.

MISSING CHILDREN

July 1982

MISSING: 100,000 Children a Year

The figures are estimates. But the few known facts are appalling: thousands are murdered annually, the number of missing children is rising and *no one* is keeping an accurate count

Condensed from KIWANIS MAGAZINE
GARY TURBAK

ABOUT 8:30 A.M. on January 7, 1980, Katherine Mancil drove her daughter Marian Batson to school in Inverness, Fla. "See you tonight," Katherine called as the petite, blue-eyed 16-year-old stepped from the car.

But she did not see Marian that night. Or the next. Or the next.

No one remembers seeing Marian after she left her mother's car. The day after her disappearance, her purse was found in a trash can about 35 miles from the school. She had joined the swelling ranks of children simply labeled missing.

Sheila and Katherine Lyon, ages 13 and 11, journeyed to a suburban shopping center on March 25, 1975, and were never seen again. In early October 1980, two-year-old Brandy Barlow vanished from her front yard. The list goes on.

Probably the most publicized missing-child case of late has been that of six-year-old Etan Patz. On

May 25, 1979, Etan walked alone for the first time to his Manhattan school-bus stop and has not been seen since. Methodical searches with bloodhounds, helicopters, psychics, and phalanxes of police have failed to turn up any clues.

These are not isolated cases. Everyone close to the missing-child problem agrees that it is a large one—and growing. Statistics, however, are tough to come by. Boundaries between runaways, parental kidnap victims and children stolen by strangers tend to blur.

The best estimates are that about a million American youngsters leave home each year, with 90 percent returning in two weeks. Approximately 100,000 children are thus unaccounted for. Add another

25,000 to 100,000 stolen by divorced or separated parents, and the total becomes significant. "Kids who just disappear present a big problem that people had better start opening their eyes to," says Det. Sgt. Dick Ruffino of the Bergen County, New Jersey, Sheriff's Office.

Yet no single U.S. agency concerns itself exclusively with missing children on a national scale. Automobiles, handguns and silverware can be registered, traced and recovered more easily than children. "Our priorities are mixed up," says Ken Wooden, director of the National Coalition for Children's Justice. "If someone steals a car, he can be traced and caught because we have a computer system for tracing stolen cars. But children apparently aren't that important to us."

Each missing-child case has its own poignant drama and irony. In July 1976, 12-year-old Dee Scofield disappeared while running an errand at a Florida shopping center. Two days later, a classmate reportedly saw Dee looking out a van window, desperately forming the word "help" over and over with her lips. Dee Scofield has never been found.

On October 18, 1981, Jimmy Rogers, 14, left his Hanson, Mass., home for a friend's house. He may have hitched a ride. He has not been seen or heard from since.

"Child snatching, kidnapping and the ugly things that happen to these kids are so horrendous that people refuse to deal with them," explains Stan Patz, father of missing Etan. "Trying to handle cases like ours on a local level is a tremen-

dous impediment. We need a centralized, national clearinghouse with information about which children are missing and how they can be identified."

But most cases fall to local police, against whom some parents of missing children raise a litany of complaints. Because so many children do run away from home, police label most missing kids runaways. And unless the child is very young or evidence of foul play exists, police

commonly will not act on a missing-child report for 24 hours. The reason: sheer work volume. A surfeit of violent crimes—most with injured victims and plenty of evidence—takes priority over the "maybe" crime of a missing youngster.

The heart-rending tragedy, of course, occurs when the child is not a runaway and could possibly have been helped if immediate action had been taken.

On the morning after Christmas, 1974, 13-year-old Janna Hanson went to a friend's house. A short time later, Doreen Hanson drove by to pick up her daughter; Janna wasn't there. Doreen immediately went to the police, but they wouldn't search for 24 hours.

When police did finally begin an investigation, it was too late. Janna's body was found after several months, and evidence indicated she had been murdered on December 26.

Parents also complain bitterly about the FBI's refusal to help find missing children. The FBI becomes involved in a missing-child case

only when there's proof of a kidnapping—such as a ransom note—or evidence that the child was taken across state lines.

"The first-time disappearance of a minor should be prima facie evidence that a kidnapping has taken place," says John Clinkscales, whose son Kyle disappeared six years ago. "The FBI could then become immediately involved, and there might be a chance of finding some of these children. We need help."

And answers. Parents always ask the inevitable: *Why? Why would someone steal a child? Why my child?* There are many answers, yet no answers.

A million couples a year divorce in the United States, and many of these cases result in child snatchings. For love, hate, spite or revenge, one parent steals a child from the other.

In December 1974, Gloria Yerkovich said good-bye to her four-year-old Joanna as the girl left to spend the weekend with her father. She didn't want to go, but

a court order had said she must.

Joanna never returned. The separation that was to last a weekend has stretched to 7½ years.

Despicable as parental kidnapping is, these children may be more fortunate than others. At least there's a chance they will go to school, grow up and lead a more or less normal life.

When a stranger steals a child, anything can happen. Parents of missing children hope that their child will end up in a loving, caring family, perhaps through black-market adoption. The cruel truth is that a missing child stands a fair chance of being murdered. Each year an estimated 2500 children in the United States disappear and later are found murdered.

While the abduction and murder of a child is a senseless, psychotic act, many children are used for much more calculated reasons. Says Ken Wooden, "Kids are constantly being sought for the lucrative child-prostitution business. Most police departments and public officials

aren't doing anything about it."

If fear about what may be happening to a missing child is the parents' primary emotion, frustration is the second. Of-

ten, little more is done once local police exhaust all leads. Teleprinted missing-child reports from one city do not carry a high priority in another. Verbal descriptions alone are often useless.

Out of desperation, parents turn to posting fliers and driving by parks and other areas frequented by children. "It's a totally helpless feeling," says Stan Patz. "There's just nothing more we can do."

In the past few years, however, various groups have been formed—usually by parents or relatives of missing children—to advise and comfort distraught parents. One such organization is Child Find, Inc., Box 277, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561. It maintains a toll-free number (800-431-5005) to be used by children searching for their parents or parents trying to identify missing children.

But such efforts are not likely to solve the problem overnight. At present, hope is a parent's most sustaining weapon.

For some families, that hope does not cease even after a child's body is found. Says Doreen Hanson: "After our daughter's remains were discovered, we still kept searching, at least in our minds. For weeks after, I would see a girl on the street who resembled my daughter and I would hope in my heart that it was Janna."

"No one on the outside can understand the trauma taking place in a family that has a child missing. The frustration, the not knowing, the agony are beyond explanation."

Another organization is SEARCH, which publishes *The National Runaway/Missing Persons Report*, a magazine containing photos, descriptions and personal data that can help identify the missing. The report is distributed about every three months to 22,000 agencies and individuals in law enforcement, security, medicine and social service. SEARCH's address is 560 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632. (All correspondence should include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.) Phone: 201-567-4040.

Stolen Children

Thousands of youngsters are abducted by strangers—and only a few are ever found

Has anyone seen Kevin Collins? Kevin is 10 years old and 4 feet 6 inches tall, with brown hair, green eyes and a cheerful disposition. When he vanished without a trace after basketball practice at St. Agnes School in San Francisco on Feb. 10, the assumption was that he had been abducted, and the city responded with all the shocked, if usually short-lived, attentiveness such outrages provoke. While San Francisco police conducted a massive, round-the-clock search for the missing boy, volunteers distributed more than 100,000 fliers carrying his picture, the school offered \$2,000 for information leading to his return and Mayor Dianne Feinstein posted an additional reward of \$5,000.

Kevin's parents, meanwhile, offered the only thing they could, a public appeal to his abductor that seemed all the more wrenching for the self-control it must have required. "We are not interested in seeking justice or punishment," said David and Ann Collins on local TV. "We are only interested in his safe return. We love our son and we need him." A month has passed without a hint of the boy's whereabouts.

Predatory Cruelty: Of the approximately 1.8 million children who are reported missing each year, 90 to 95 percent are likely to be runaways or youngsters abducted by a parent involved in a custody fight. By widely varying estimates, anywhere from 6,000 to 50,000 missing children are, like Kevin Collins, presumed to be victims of "stranger abduction," a crime of predatory cruelty usually committed by pedophiles, pornographers, black-market-baby peddlers or childless psychotics bidding desperately for parenthood. Only a few cases are solved. Even fewer stranger-abducted children are recovered alive.

Though they constitute the smallest portion of the missing-children phenomenon, they can be weighted at 10 times their number for the emotional havoc they leave in their wake. Noreen Gosch, of West Des Moines, Iowa, whose 12-year-old son, John David, vanished from his paper route on the morning of Sept. 5, 1982, recalls the sheer "physical pain" of the vigil. "Our hearts hurt, our stomachs hurt. We thought of him being tortured or murdered," she says. Eighteen months later Noreen still holds whispered conversations with her son's picture to steel herself for public talks about him: "Johnny, I know the percentages," she murmurs. "But I also know you might be alive



Ann and David Collins: "We are not interested in punishment, only in his safe return."



Jeff Lowenthal—Newsweek

Gosch's parents in his bedroom: 'Johnny, I know the percentages, but you might be alive'

—and I'm doing something about this."

Until recent years it was one of the secondary shocks for parents of stolen children that they were alone in their crisis—and often nightmarishly thwarted by foot-dragging police departments, jurisdictional tangles and an FBI unable to enter a case unless there was clear evidence of an abduction. But things began to change about five years ago, when the disappearance of six-year-old Etan Patz from Manhattan's Soho neighborhood brought the considerable force of the New York media into play. Since then, interest in the subject has snowballed.

Fingerprints: To counteract what they regard as law-enforcement dawdling, self-help organizations—some of them founded by parents of victims—have sprung up to provide information and educational programs and lobby for stiffer laws against abductors; some communities have begun to fingerprint children and teach them how to protect themselves against potential abductors (page 80). On the national level, the case of Adam Walsh added to the growing public awareness. Adam, six, disappeared from a Sears store in Hollywood, Fla., on July 27, 1981; two weeks later his severed head was found in a canal 100 miles away. Last October, after NBC aired "Adam," a two-hour dramatization of the tragic case, the network showed pictures and data on 55 missing children. As a result, 14 of the children have since been found. (The program will be rebroadcast next month, with 41 new cases appended.)

It was the anguished testimony of Adam's father, John Walsh, before two Senate subcommittees that helped lead to the Missing Children's Act of 1982, which allows local police and parents appealing to the FBI to log local cases into the bureau's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer. (Public pressure has

also forced the FBI to change its policies—they now enter cases after 24 hours on the assumption that the child has been transported across state lines.) Last month a Senate subcommittee began hearing testimony on a bill to strengthen the '82 act by providing funds for a national resource center on missing children, buttressed by a toll-free hot line. "Millions of children remain at risk, vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and murder," said Sen. Arlen Specter, the bill's cosponsor, as the hearings opened. "It is imperative that the federal government assume a more active role."

But in spite of increased legislative activity, the law-enforcement effort remains erratic and confused. Because the overwhelm-

"Our hearts hurt, our stomachs hurt," says Norreen Gosch. "We thought of [Johnny] being tortured or murdered."

ing number of the missing turn out to be runaways, police often avoid taking vigorous action until 24 to 48 hours have elapsed—long enough for an abductor to have escaped to another jurisdiction, where the search is apt to get low priority. Richard Ruffino, supervisor of the missing-persons bureau of the Bergen County (N.J.) Sheriff's Department (and himself a kidnapping victim when he was nine), says that overburdened police departments "will play the percentages if they have to. Up to age nine, I can't conceive of any agency that wouldn't go all out, immediately, for a missing child. But when it gets into the age of the so-called runaway zone, perhaps more of an individual determination comes into play."

False Leads: On the whole, police dread such cases. Kidnappings of children are distressingly easy to commit and notoriously difficult to solve: a stranger or a vaguely familiar neighborhood figure talks a child into accompanying him on some ruse, without attracting the suspicions of passers-by. The trail, if there is one, soon goes cold and the police investigation sinks under a crushing number of false leads. Says Jay Howell, a consultant to the Justice Department on missing- and exploited-children's cases: "The abduction of a child is often a friendly encounter leaving no evidence behind to suggest the nature of the disappear-



Joe Traver—Gamma Liaison

The Morts, where their son disappeared: 'The nightmare begins with chilling suddenness'

The Simple Rules of Safety

Dr. Spock's bible on child-rearing doesn't mention it, and parents usually avoid it entirely or never venture beyond the old axiom: "Don't talk to strangers." In fact, child psychologists agree that next to sex the most difficult subject for parents to discuss with children is kidnapping. But the need for a more sophisticated approach to the possibility of child abduction seems clear.

Experts believe that the best way to talk to youngsters about the problem without instilling undue fear is to give them "simple, direct messages" delivered straightforwardly and geared to individual age levels. "This should be like telling your child to finish all his vegetables," suggests Dr. C. Tomlinson Keasey, a professor of developmental psychology at the Univer-

sity of California, Riverside. To demonstrate what can be done in a potentially dangerous situation, parents can engage children in role playing or make a game of exercises in precaution. But adults should avoid giving children postabduction details. "It's the fire-drill syndrome," says Nancy McBride, an instructor at the Adam Walsh Child Resource Center in Plantation, Fla. "You teach kids what to do but not what would happen to them if they are caught in a fire."

Rights: Most important, children need to know that they have rights where adults are concerned, that the stranger who towers over them doesn't necessarily have the authority to tell them what to do. Ken Lanning of the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit calls this "assertiveness training for kids—teaching children that they have the right to say 'no'."

Many tips provided by missing-children organizations and law-enforcement agencies seem obvious. But authorities stress that parents will often convey incomplete information. It is common, for example, for children to know their home-phone number but not their area code; they may have their street address down cold, but if asked where that is, they might just as easily say Minneapolis, Massachusetts or Milwaukee. To help increase a child's awareness of potential danger, parents should consider these general rules:

- Make sure your child knows his full name, address (including state) and telephone number (including area code) and how to reach the operator or make a long-distance call.
- Teach your child that a

stranger is someone that he or you don't know or don't know very well. "Bad" strangers are people who want kids to go somewhere with them or want to give them a present, like candy or a puppy, or want to take their picture. Tell your child that if he meets any bad strangers he should tell you about them. Many experts offer even stronger advice: they say children should avoid strangers entirely.

- Tell your child that it is unusual for adults to ask children for help or for directions and that it is best to ignore them. If a stranger calls your child to a car, he shouldn't go near it. If he is followed by an automobile or on foot, he should run home, to the nearest public place or yell, "Help!" Children should not run and hide in a deserted place.

- Keep a copy of your child's fingerprints and be able to locate dental records. Take photographs every year (four times annually for children under two).

- Don't buy items with your child's name on them, such as T shirts or lunch boxes. Children will respond more readily to a stranger if they are addressed by name.

- Instruct your child never to answer the door when home alone or tell anyone over the phone that he is home alone.

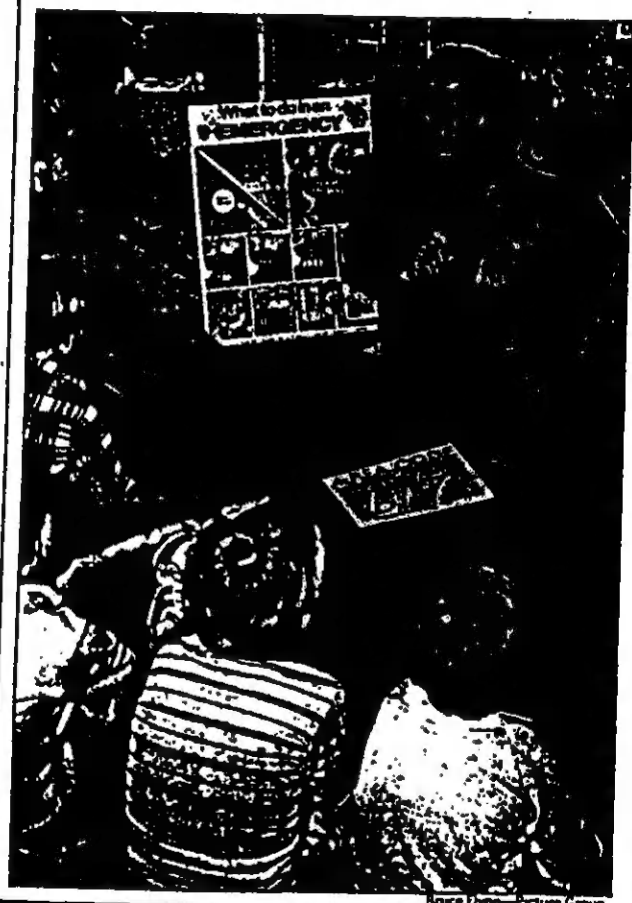
- Outline what your child should do if he becomes separated from you. If separated while shopping, the child should not look for you but go immediately to the nearest checkout counter and ask a clerk for assistance. Tell him never to go to the parking lot.

- Never leave a child unattended in a car. Advise him to walk and play with other children if you are not around.

- Be sure your child's school or day-care center will not release him to anyone but you or someone designated by you. Set a code word with your child to be used as a signal if you send an unfamiliar adult to pick him up.

- Tell your child that no one has the right to touch him or make him feel uncomfortable or ask him to keep a secret from you.

Often, spurred on by tragic incidents in their own areas, parents are organizing outside the home as well. After a three-month-old infant girl was abducted from a day-care center in Grand Prairie, Texas, last September, the city council passed



Police in a Massachusetts class: Knowing whom to call

ance. It is unique in law enforcement."

The nightmare can begin with chilling suddenness: Adam Walsh vanished during the eight minutes in which his mother says she left him alone in the toy department of a Sears store while she shopped for a lamp nearby. A security guard remembered throwing a rowdy group of older boys out of the store and admitted six-year-old Adam might have been among them. Beyond that, there was nothing but vague recollections of witnesses, including a 10-year-old who un-

derwent hypnosis, of seeing Adam with a mustached man with a blue van. Two weeks later fishermen found Adam's head in a canal near Vero Beach.

Two-and-a-half-year-old Russell Mort disappeared on May 5, 1982, some time between 12:20 p.m., when his mother sent him to play outside their trailer in a Wheatfield, N.Y., mobile-homes court, and 12:25 p.m., when she poked her head out the door to check on him. By 5 p.m. around 500 people, plus the police, the volunteer fire

department and a bloodhound were searching for him. The bloodhound traced his scent to a road leading out of the trailer park, and police have since followed leads in 21 states and Canada. But Russell is still missing, and Ruth Mort says she tries, at this stage, to keep her weeping down to "three times a week."

Kevin Collins finished basketball practice at San Francisco's St. Agnes School at 6 p.m. on Feb. 10. Then he and some schoolmates headed toward a truck driven by Paul



Alan Winter—Picture Group

Fingerprinting in Iowa: Fingers keeping

stringent day-care-center regulations that are the model for state legislation, now pending. In Salt Lake City, where Arthur Gary Bishop is on trial, charged with the murder of five boys, ages 4 to 13, elementary schools have launched a program called "You're in Charge" to teach children about personal safety and the ploys of would-be abductors.

Law-enforcement officials are convinced these measures can make a difference. "We need to make children comfortable about reporting situations when someone has approached them or touched them inappropriately," says Jay Howell, a former Senate investigator now serving as a consultant to the Justice Department on missing and exploited children. "If we can get that single message across to America, we will see a mushrooming in the investigation of these cases." If legislation is before Congress is passed, a national hot line will be established to assist in missing-children cases. Until then, parents interested in finding out about local programs should call Child Find Inc.'s toll-free number (800-431-5005) or contact their local school or police.

MILLIE FINKE GREENBERG with HOLLY [redacted] in Atlanta and [redacted] reports

Fontana, the sixth-grade basketball coach, for a lift home. But Kevin never got to the truck, parked only a block away, and neither Fontana nor the other children have any idea what happened to him. One witness claimed to have seen him 15 minutes later at a bus stop, a block to the south. Two other witnesses say they saw him 15 minutes after that, on a corner two blocks north standing near a man and a large black dog.

Since then, searchers have questioned around 2,000 people who live along the bus

SPECIAL REPORT

route Kevin sometimes took home. There have been scores of tips—some from psychics who are often called in on missing-person cases. One took them to an abandoned brewery, where they searched all 35 vats. There were three sightings in the Sacramento area: a woman saw a child resembling Kevin seated in a frozen-yogurt shop between two men, another saw him with two men in an old Chevrolet sedan loaded with camping gear. Police actually tracked the car down—none the wiser. Kevin's parents complained—but the child was not Kevin. Meanwhile, David and Ann Collins sat at home, with their eight other children, waiting for news.

The wait can be excruciating. Almost five years after thousands of dashed hopes after their son Etan Patz disappeared on his way to his Manhattan school one spring morning, Stan and Julie Patz are in therapy, trying to regain a perspective on their lives. The ubiquitous posters of Etan have disappeared, public interest has long since subsided, and although the police still check out leads (more than 1,000 in the past year alone, including one that took them as far as Israel), there has never been a real clue to his fate. "Don't think we're bricks," says Stan. "We're getting counseling and I think some kind of therapy is needed in a situation such as ours. What makes it more difficult than a mugging or a homicide is there is no resolution. We have no evidence he is dead and no evidence he is alive. The first week we couldn't eat, we didn't think we could survive one month without him. That in May it will be five years is something that when it started would have been inconceivable."

Blue Sedan: It is always inconceivable, the more so because it can begin, as Stan Patz says of Etan's disappearance, "with a very ordinary occurrence. He is late—very late coming home from school." John David Smith still hasn't come home from the paper route he was on in West Des Moines, Iowa, on Sunday morning, Sept. 5, 1982, although the miniature dachshund, Gretchen, did—"the only living thing," his mother believes, "that saw what happened to Johnny." There were no other direct witnesses to the event, but as private detectives pieced it together, the boy may have been seized by one of two women who approached him, one in a blue sedan and one on foot. "I grew up watching 'The FBI Story' with Efrem Zimbalist Jr. blazing through the screen as he solved all those kidnappings," Noreen Gosch says. "It was hard for me to realize we wouldn't get an answer soon."

Noreen and her husband, John, have done about all that is humanly possible to find the answers themselves. They have held

"The abduction of a child is often a friendly encounter leaving no evidence behind. It is unique in law enforcement."

sales, auctions, pancake breakfasts, horse shows, and sold 100,000 candy bars with wrappers carrying his picture and the legend "Help Find Johnny Gosch"—all to raise around \$80,000, most of which has gone to private-detective agencies. They have conducted 200 "abduction awareness" programs for schools, PTA's and service organizations. On alternate Friday nights they meet with 20 or 30 supporters to discuss possible leads in the case. They publish a monthly newsletter and, with the help of two pizza chains and several other businesses, they have blanketed the country with 1 million flyers seeking information on Johnny. "It's the kind of effort you have to make," explains Noreen. "You're just one of a thousand good causes."

Crank Calls: Casting the net so wide inevitably has brought up some strange fish. The Gosches have received around 700 crank calls since Johnny's disappearance. Most unnerving was a September 1983 call from a



Nurt Vothmann—Fort Worth Star-Telegram

Cherie Kennedy (foreground), family: Rare

man who said, "I've got Johnny. He's alive and you're going to get him back, Mrs. Gosch, never." The Chicago detective agency now working for the family says there have also been hundreds of well-meaning but unhelpful reports.

One seemingly near miss has tormented the Gosches. According to Noreen, early last year a teen-age boy approached a woman leaving a convenience store in a Southwestern city and urgently said, "My name is

(Continued on page 85)

A Stranger Comes Home

Steven Stayner has come home, in a way. In 1980 Steven's parents and the media celebrated the blessed return of a boy who had been kidnapped at seven in Merced, Calif., and escaped to freedom seven years later, with a bullet on his arm but otherwise seemingly undamaged. As he told the story then, he bore no grudge against the abductor he learned to call "Dad"—48-year-old Kenneth Parnell—who he said had sexually abused him and had enrolled him in various schools around the state. Even District Attorney Joe Allen, who eventually won a kidnapping conviction against Parnell, acknowledged: "The [Parnell] developed a close relationship. Apparently [the] man was kind [to] him."

It was something like that, and it was nothing like that. Recently, after counseling sessions with Gary Hewitt of the Center for Missing Children, Stayner gave a more candid interview to NEWSWEEK's Susan Agrest. According to Steven, Parnell—a man whose father deserted him five years who served time for molesting an eight-year-old boy—became his daytime father and his nighttime sexual abuser. Parnell sodomized him on their first day together, threatened him with beatings, convinced him he wasn't wanted at home and gradu-

ally demoralized him into half-willing captivity.

It had begun in December 1972, when Parnell and a male companion got Steven into their car on the pretext that they were going to drive him home and ask his mother to make a church donation. Instead, Parnell got out and pretended to phone Mrs. Stayner, then said he had gotten her permission to keep Steven overnight. He learned that Steven had been punished by his father the day before and played on it, telling Steven later that his parents didn't want him. "I wondered if it was true," calls Steven. "For the first few days I cried and I wanted to go home. But shortly after that I began to play in his house. It was also fear—he didn't like me to cry." Parnell, says Steven, had a terrible temper and would whip him when he was angered.

A week after the abduction, Parnell had changed Steven's name to Dennis, and he asked the boy to call him Dad. "I had hopes some day my parents would want me back," says Steven. "I used to have fantasy thoughts of family life, but as time went on they dimmed and dimmed." Chums: At about the age of nine, he began to realize "things weren't right—my parents wouldn't have hired a guy to pick me off the street." Afraid of being beaten, he made no attempt to run away even when Parnell was out of the house working. But he would watch newspapers on TV to see if his parents were seeking him. "I'd ask myself, 'Mom and Dad, where the hell are you?' It somehow reinforced the lie that Parnell told me they didn't want me."

Despite the constant fear and sexual abuse, Stayner settled into a semblance of family life as Parnell's son. He created a

fictional family history to answer ordinary questions school chums asked about his life. He got Christmas presents and birthday gifts, made friends and went to school—though he was repeatedly in trouble for setting fires and fighting.

At times he attended one of the very same schools that his family had sent him to in search of their missing son, but apparently one had looked hard enough at the Stayner photograph to realize that "Dennis Parnell" was the missing child.

Congratulations: On Valentine's Day 1980, Parnell brought home a fresh captive—a five-year-old boy named Timmy White—and began taunting Steven that he was growing old. Timmy kept crying and asking to go home, painfully reminding Steven of his own first days with Parnell. "I couldn't see Timmy suffer," he says. "It was my do-or-die chance—and I also

would be coming home for doing something positive, maybe get congratulations."

Sixteen days after Timmy had been kidnapped, Steven brought him to Ukiah, Calif., police station, and was himself reclaimed. (Parnell was subsequently tried and convicted of kidnapping charges. Currently he is imprisoned at Soledad, and will be eligible for parole in September 1985.) But the homecoming has been a troubled one, Steven evokes it in a stream of anguished, contradictory reflections. "I returned almost a grown man, and yet my parents saw me first as their seven-year-old," he says. "After they stopped trying to teach me the fundamentals all over again it got better... Why doesn't my dad hug me anymore? I guess seven years changed him, too. We used to go to the lake fishing. He just sits in the house. Everything has changed... Sometimes I blame myself. I don't know sometimes if I should have come home. Would I have been better off if I didn't?"

His parents say "absolutely not," though last year they ordered him out of the house twice after quarrels. "Small arguments get out of hand," he says. "We're all emotionally strained. I don't cry—in seven years I built a wall around myself. If I could, I might be able to stop." At 18, he is planning to go off to a junior college, and worried that his departure will upset his parents again. But in a sense, the boy the Stayners lost never came all the way home.

Steven, his parents: "Why doesn't Dad hug me?"

DAVID GERMAN



With Timmy: 'Do or die'



James D. Wilson—Herald

SPECIAL REPORT

(Continued from page 81)

John David Gosch—please help me, lady!" Before the woman could do anything, two men appeared from around the corner, twisted the boy's arm behind his back and dragged him off. She followed them to an apartment complex, then called the police, who dismissed the incident as probably a family problem. Seven months later she recognized Johnny's face in a gallery of missing children shown at the end of the "Adam" dramatization on NBC, and she got word of the Gosches.

Damage Suit: The detective is now concentrating its search in the area of that sighting. But the Gosches are bitter at the indifferent police response. "The feeling of coming that close and not getting him just runs a knife through me," says Noreen. The family's relations with the West Des Moines police soured shortly after Johnny's disappearance and deteriorated into name-calling in the weeks and months on. At one point the Gosches threatened a \$15 million damage suit against the city. "It became our burden to prove Johnny was in danger," Noreen complains.

The relations with police are almost unavoidably rancorous in missing-children cases—much as they often are in a mugging case. The frantic families of victims understandably want an all-out effort, but what they encounter are the routine, sometimes enigmatic, processes of the law. Despite the massive hunt for her son, Ruth Mort is still furious that police only searched under the 186 trailers in her mobile-home park and never got warrants to search inside the trailers—although they did tear apart her home. Once, she recalls, she even bawled out the federal lawmen. "When I am praying to the FBI, then I'll believe you make no mistakes," she told an agent. Typically, the families vent "displaced anger," says Gary Hewitt, executive director of the Center for Missing Children in Rochester, N.Y., which counsels victims and their relatives. "Like in suffering a death, they go through denial, anger, grief—but there is no funeral, no funeral director to take care of their needs."

No Man's Land: In any case, the problem is not so much the local police department, which may keep track of a case for years, but the difficulty of getting the degree of interest from other departments. Unfortunately, missing children fall almost immediately into the jurisdictional man's land—across state lines and bureaucracies—that is one of the weakest of the justice system. It would seem the natural place for the FBI to step in, but the bureau is required to do so and the onus of investigations still falls on local police.

The Justice Department itself lobbied vigorously against the missing-children act because it feared the law would thrust the bureau into the free-fire zone between police and parents and that parents would



Getty-Herndon

The Patzes: Pursuing a thousand leads

misinterpret it mean the FBI was always obliged to become involved. Some federal agents, moreover, believe that when a child vanishes, chances are he will run away, or succumbed to enticement, owing to trouble at home. "What has to be recognized," says Ken Lanning of the FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit in Quantico, Va., "is that it's relatively rare to have a family with Mr. and Mrs. All-America and—boom—the kid's gone. By and large, in most of these cases, there's something there."

Indeed, the parents, because of the statistics, are often the first suspects when a child disappears. It is one of the many insults to their injury—along with whisperings of friends and total strangers about



Walsh talks to reporters: Fueling new laws

"Parents are often suspects. It is another insult added to their injury, along with whisperings about their competence."

their parental competence. Many are made to submit to lie-detector tests and intensive investigation of their past. Noreen Gosch had to produce her first husband's death certificate when rumors circulated that he was alive and had abducted Johnny. Where there are answers, Julie Patz told a Senate subcommittee in 1981, people "made up their own." Blaming the victims, apparently, satisfies some perverse public need.

About the abductors themselves, relatively little is known because there has been so little coordination of investigative data from around the country. The FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit broadly categorizes them.

■ **The psychotic:** Usually a woman who has lost a baby or who conceives and steals a child to fill the maternal void.

■ **The profiteer:** A criminal exploiter who sells babies in pornographers' adoption rings. Another type under this heading is the kidnapping for ransom, but far fewer of those have occurred in recent years.

■ **The pedophile:** Perhaps the largest category. Often an otherwise respectable community member who abducts a child primarily for sexual purposes. A pedophile may abduct a child for only a day or a few hours or he may try to keep him indefinitely—and murder him when he demands to be taken home.

■ **The "serial" killer:** The best known case in recent history was in Atlanta when 29 young blacks—ages 7 to 27—were abducted and killed. Wayne Williams was convicted for the murders of two of the older victims.

The FBI has a considerable file of manuals and other materials on child seduction that have purportedly been produced by and for pedophiles. And some authorities corroborate the unit's categorizations. "There are people there looking for surrogate children, there are people who steal kids to sell them, there are people who exploit them sexually, there are people who kill them," says Tacoma detective Roger Price. "It's sad but true."

Price is working on a tragic case of his own at the moment. A little over a year ago, a Tacoma man named Stanley Guidroz went strolling in a neighborhood park with his two-year-old son, Wallace, and encountered a couple with a small blond girl. While the children played together, the adults struck up a friendly conversation and, presently, the two men went off to have a quick beer, leaving the toddlers with the woman. On the way back, Guidroz's companion



Keeping hope alive: The Collins family and local volunteers work to find Kevin

took off in another direction and he returned to the park to retrieve his son, but the woman and the children were gone. Wallace has not been found. His father, stricken with guilt, took an overdose of sleeping pills two days later and had to be hospitalized.

Leaving Wallace with a stranger may have been a careless act, but no parent is always on guard. Guidroz thought he was dealing with a wholesome family group; Detective Price thinks it may have been a preplanned abduction. Seven-week-old Cherie Kennedy was stolen from her mother's arms in a Ft. Worth outpatient clinic last May by a "woman in white" who asked if she could show the baby to "the other nurses." Six months later, on a tip from her sister, federal agents arrested a woman named Linda Gomez, who recovered the Kennedy baby. Gomez, described by relatives as "a very sick person" who wanted a child of her own so badly that she used to stuff pillows under her blouse and pretend she was pregnant, is scheduled to be tried for kidnapping next month.

Disarmed Parents: Parents of older kidnapping victims often berate themselves bitterly for raising their children to be too submissive to adults. "If I had taught him to scream, he might be alive now," says John Walsh in NBC's "Adam" docu-drama. It is a sentiment that has been echoed in almost precisely those words by the others. Yet, as the Guidroz and Kennedy cases demonstrate, parents themselves can be disarmed just long enough to be victimized. And it would take an uncommonly alert child—or a very skittish one—to run screaming from an encounter with a friendly stranger.

Self-help groups counsel parents against the lacerating guilts that destroy so many of their marriages after a child disappears. But

the main educational effort is aimed at teaching children to be more self-possessed, more aggressive, with adult strangers who approach them. It is a notion that many parents find heretical, and some worry that it will make their children needlessly fearful. But others say it is the lesser evil. "I'd rather have Meghan a little paranoid than have to identify her body in the morgue," says John Walsh, referring to the daughter who was born after Adam was killed.

The self-help groups have become a vigorous force not only in educational programs but lobbying for legislation and national networks of information that have led to the recovery of missing children. The Society for Young Victims, based in Newport, R.I., circulates photos of the children and assists police and parents in the searches. In the wake of the murders of five children, Lake City's SLAM (Society's League Against Child Molestation) helped push through a new law—billed as the country's toughest—that mandates minimum, indeterminate prison terms for persons convicted of kidnapping or sexually abusing a child under 14. "We're just shouting it louder here," says Dorothy Williams, head of Lake City's chapter of Child Find.

The Adam Walsh Child Resource Center, headed by Adam's father, John, fingerprints young children and monitors court trials of sexual molesters. Child Find itself, the oldest (1980) and perhaps largest of the self-help groups, puts out an annual directory of missing children, with monthly supplements. In Connecticut and New Jersey the directories are distributed statewide in the public schools, and the organization is aiming at national distribution by next year.

Yet for all their efforts, the self-help groups are barely able to cover the terri-

"Like in suffering a death, [parents] feel anger and grief—but there is no funeral director to take care of their needs."

tory. Most of them are overextended. The Center for Missing Children, for example, operates on a shoestring; since last June it has spent just \$20,000, raised from loans, donations and a benefit party. "The problem is bigger than any of us," says Child Find founder Gloria Yerkovich. "We refer and refer and refer."

The principal burden still lies with the police, and it is a measure of the fuzziness of the law-enforcement effort that there are still no reliable statistics on child abduction. The figure that is often cited is 50,000 abductions a year, but that number, argues the Center for Missing Children's Gary Hewitt, is "not a best guess. The numbers came out of the sky." Based on his own research, Hewitt says, a more realistic estimate is 6,000 to 8,000.

Part of the problem, clearly, is that police-department records don't distinguish between runaways and abductions or adult and juvenile missing persons. In most cases, a missing child is simply missing. For activists in the field, and in the absence of clarifying evidence, that conundrum underscores the importance of funding the national resource clearinghouse proposed in the pending Missing Children's Assistance Act. Besides coordinating specific data, it could furnish vital information "patterns" on typical abductors, typical victims or places and circumstances in which abductions happen.

Moment's Notice: Meanwhile, for some parents, the data on missing children are all too precise. Ruth Mort still fantasizes that her son, Russell, has somehow, miraculously, landed with loving foster parents. The Patzes cling to the hope that Etan is alive, after five years. At the Goshes' home in West Des Moines, Johnny's remains as he left it, except for his bed, upon which sits a suitcase packed with his clothing, ready to go at a moment's notice should he be found.

The center also holds greeting cards and presents for their son for every holiday since his disappearance. The marks of their grief are everywhere, yet they keep it muted. "Sometimes it's tough—oh, is it difficult for us," says Noeren. "But we took a vow never to forget who the victim is. The victim is Johnny."

DAVID GELMAN with SUSAN AGREST in New York, JOHN MCCORMICK in Chicago, PAMELA ABRAMSON in San Francisco, NIKKI FINKE GREENBERG in Washington, MARSHA ZABARSKY in Boston, HOLLY MORRIS in Atlanta and TESSA NAMUTH in Houston

IX.

CONTRACT KILLERS OPERATING FOR
THE SATANIC CULT DRUG NETWORK

LOS ANGELES MAGAZINE
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THE CHARLIE CONSPIRACY

If Maury Terry is right, Charles Manson was little more than a hit man, and the organization responsible for the Tate/LaBianca murders is not only still active but behind a nationwide series of satanic killings, including Son of Sam

BY MICHAEL BENDRIX

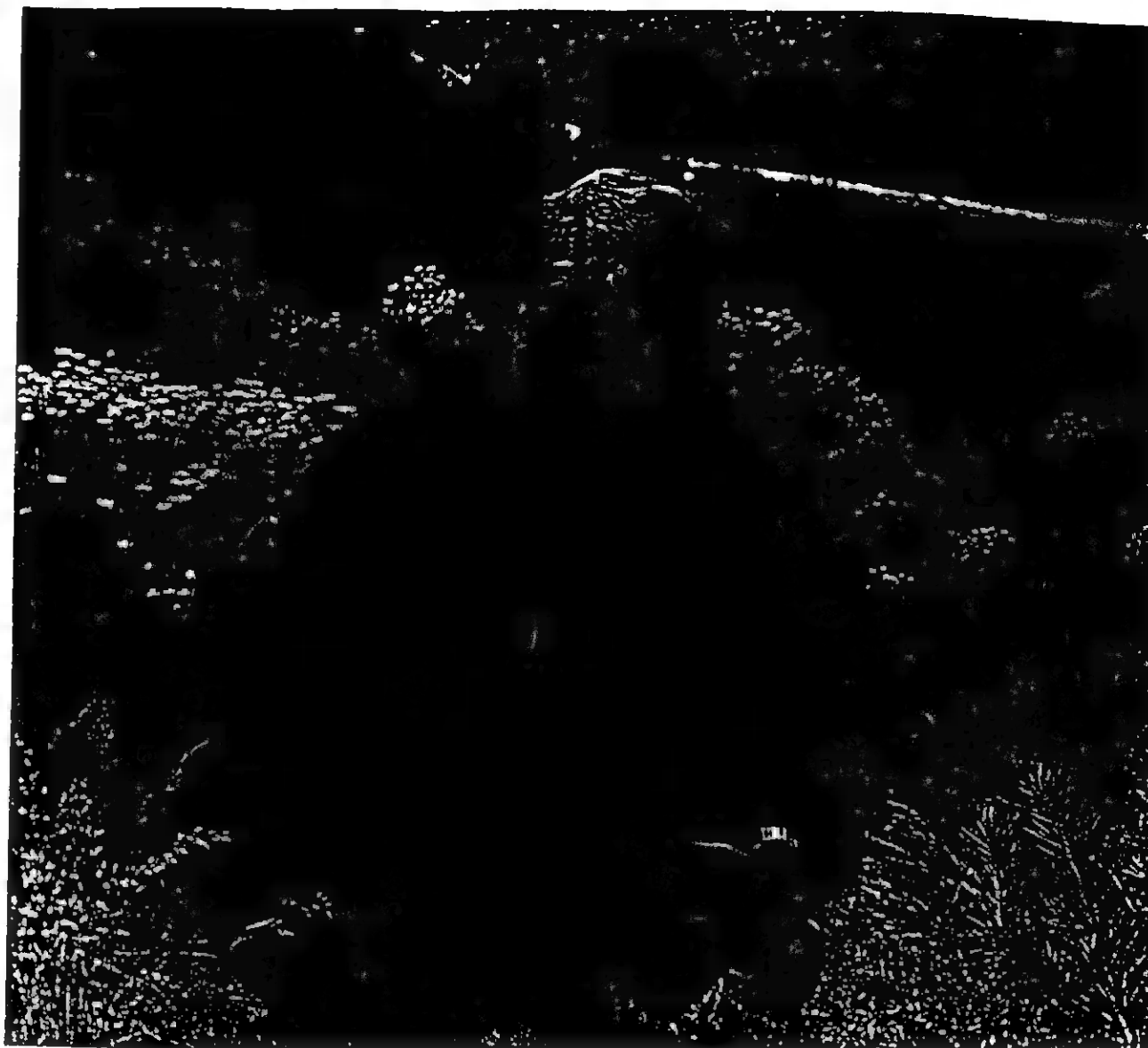
Marina Habe's body was found on New Year's Day, 1969, by a dog. The body had been tossed to the bottom of a ravine off Mulholland Drive, and when police arrived, the dog's owner said he wanted to be sure his name got in the paper.

Every detail of Marina's murder and the time on either side of it left some sliver of absurdity. She was 17, coming home alone late at night from a date, parked to her driveway and then, as her mother watched from a window—awakened by the sound of a racing engine and not knowing whether the man standing beside her daughter's car was friend or foe—disappeared into another car. The police said she was held for a day, fed, raped and stabbed.

The murder was never solved. A detective on the case believes Marina was the random kidnap victim of a dope dealer-biker nicknamed Spanky, now dead, but the evidence is inconclusive. Others familiar with the case believe it may have been the work of Charles Manson's "family"; the Tate-LaBianca murders occurred nine months after Marina's. A prosecutor at the time of the Manson trials even suggested that Marina had connections with the Manson Family, but I've always thought that extremely unlikely because she had been living out of the streets until a week before her death, and anyone who knew her—I'd grown up with her and on—could tell you that Marina, a devout Catholic, would never willingly have had anything to do with the likes of Charles Manson.

Terry, author of *The Ultimate Evil: "I'm Only Saying Helter Skelter Was a Motive; I'm Only Saying There Was a Stronger One."*

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RICHARD ARRINDELL



She was missing for two and a half days before her body was found, and of all the horror that circulated through the little bungalow off Doheny where her mother lived, certainly the worst was the horror that settled into the eyes of her mother. "Why don't you take me?" she often shrieked during those two days as she lay on her bed, her hand on the telephone waiting for a call that never came. Sometimes she would cover her face with her hands, and through her fingers you could see her screaming, but she made no sound.

Three years later, Marina's mother married my father, whom she had known for many years, and together they have recovered. Progress has been gradual and erratic, broken easily by the prisonlike fact that Marina is an only child. Now, 20 years later, Marina's mother has finally developed the strength to separate herself from that time, not to forget or to accept, but to unlock herself from an ob-

session. Her remaining guilt is that she wishes she has done herself to try to solve the murder.

A murder, and an unsolved one at that, inevitably permeates a family, leaving traces of guilt, resentment and, above all, cynicism. The stain quite comes out of the memory, and memory itself is for- stimulated by pictures on a living-room table, by letters and diaries in a bedroom drawer, by odd belongings that from time to time reappear in the back of a closet or hidden in the garage. The memory is also in the survivors, in the faces of my stepmother and my father and, I suppose, to a lesser degree, myself. Ironically, it is in the days just before her murder that Marina and I became closest.

The problem is that the original questions have never been answered, and so, of course, the stain can't be removed. Can the murderer, or murderers, still be out there? What was the motive? What were the circumstances? What was the story

that goes along with the facts?

It is in the hope of finding the story, or at least completing a scene of what might have happened, that I became so fascinated by *The Ultimate Evil*, a book by an East Coast journalist named Maury Terry. The book shed new light on things: on the Manson murders in particular, and above all on what the people may have been like who murdered Marina. After reading Terry's book, I reached him and arranged to meet him in Los Angeles, so that he might talk about his book and about what I assumed was his obsession.

The *Ultimate Evil*, published just a year ago (it has sold an impressive 50,000 copies, mostly on the East Coast), presents evidence for an extraordinary assertion: that a single satanic network, existing primarily in California, Texas and New York, has carried out, or has been involved in, numerous murders including,

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“Abigail Folger
met Manson in
San Francisco
and had even
given him money;
Manson turned
against her
because she
wouldn't come
across sexually”

*In Copco Canyon, where they found
the body of Roy Radin, a would-be
movie producer who Terry says was
a sponsor of the Son of Sam killings.*

among many others, the Roy Radin murder in Copco Canyon in 1983; the Son of Sam serial killings in New York City in '76 and '77; the bizarre ritual murder of Arlis Perry, a Stanford University graduate student's wife, in 1974; and finally, the crime of crimes, the August 9, 1969, so-called Helter Skelter killings of Sharon Tate, Jay Sebring, Abigail Folger and Wojciech Frykowski, followed the next night by the murders of Leno and Rosemary LaBianca.

Terry's book, which focuses on the Son of Sam shootings and revelations by David Berkowitz himself, is in part a record of Terry's struggle against the popularly held belief that Berkowitz did all the shootings and that he did them alone. Moreover, it was an investigation by Terry and a handful of others that established a link between Berkowitz and a satanic cult operating in Westchester County; a link that units of the New York Police Department have been investigat-

ing for the last 10 years.

Terry himself is now working closely with police in Southern California and New York. The evidence for a nationwide satanic network is based on testimony from a variety of sources, including Berkowitz, prison informants, undercover police and FBI operatives, as well as former satanists. The portrait Terry paints is that of small groups of dedicated devil worshippers in New York, North Dakota, Illinois and Los Angeles who willingly put themselves in the service of others—drug lords and power brokers in need of reliable assassins.

The specific connection Terry establishes between the Manson murders and the Son of Sam shootings is this: Although Manson and David Berkowitz never met each other, they belonged—at different times and on different coasts—to the same umbrella satanic-cult organization, called the Process. Also known as the Church of the Final Judge-

ment, the Process was begun by Robert deGrimston—a disciple of L. Ron Hubbard, the founder of Scientology, and a student of the late Aleister Crowley, the notorious devil-worshipping Englishman who once described himself as “the wickedest man in the world.”

According to Terry, deGrimston, who now lives on the East Coast, met Manson on at least one occasion, in the spring of 1968 at a residence in Topanga Canyon. Moreover, says Terry, deGrimston traveled in some of the same social circles as Manson—and also, interestingly, Manson's victims. According to Terry, these circles were all at least tangentially linked. One was the Sharon Tate circle that included Jack Nicholson, Robert Evans, John and Michelle Phillips, Jay Sebring, Warren Beatty, Jane Fonda, Peter Sellers, Wojciech Frykowski and Abigail Folger. Another circle, the one Charles Manson has most often been associated with, included Dennis Day's son Terry Melick and Beach Boy Dennis Wilson. Still another circle revolved around Mama Cass Elliott and included someone that Terry in his book calls Manson II. According to Terry, Manson II is as much a figure as Charles Manson and clearly a satanist.

The link between Charles Manson and satanic cults is clear. In his 1971 book, *The Family*, Ed Sanders described how in 1968 Manson was involved not only with the Process but with a chapter of another cult known as the OTO (Ordo Templis Orientis), whose headquarters were in Blythe. The leader of this particular OTO chapter was Georgina Brayton, a longtime satanist who believed that a racial war between blacks and whites in Los Angeles would erupt in the summer of 1969. The notion of a race war was, of course, one of the key themes in Manson's vision of Helter Skelter.

But Terry's assertion goes beyond Helter Skelter and the idea that by framing blacks for the murders of whites, a race war would destroy Southern California. Terry argues that the Tate murders had to do with drugs, one of the original police theories. As for the LaBianca murders, he thinks they may have been either an effort to set up the purpose of the Tate killings or, possibly, another hit based on Rosemary LaBianca's alleged LSD dealings.

In *The Ultimate Evil*, he quotes an unnamed ex-FBI operative as saying: “Frykowski was the motive. He had stung his suppliers for a fair amount of money, but that didn't go down well with the people at the top of the drug

THE CHARLIE CONSPIRACY

scene here. And to make it worse, he was upsetting the structure of the LSD marketplace by dealing outside the established chain of supply. He was a renegade."

According to Terry, while the sale of street drugs was controlled by motorcycle gangs, particularly Hell's Angels, upscale distribution was handled by a pyramid-shaped chemical-dope organization that included, among other high-ranking members, "a former Israeli who had strong links to the international intelligence community." It was this person, Terry says, who, knowing Manson's satanic background and his vision of Helter Skelter, offered Manson a kind of contractual arrangement—not money, but perhaps help in his recording career—in return for which Manson arranged the deaths of Frykowski and Abigail Folger, then living with Sharon Tate while Tate's husband, Roman Polanski, was in Europe. Folger was a target apparently because she was helping Frykowski finance his drug dealings.

Moreover, according to Terry, there may have been a personal motive for Manson to want to kill Folger. A former undercover FBI operative told Terry that Folger had been with Manson in San Francisco and had even given him money. "Manson turned against Folger," the informant told Terry, "when she refused to lay out any more bucks for him and also because she wouldn't come across for him sexually. Charlie wanted to make it with her, but she shot him down."

I asked Vincent Bugliosi, Manson Family prosecutor and author of the best-seller *Helter Skelter*, what he thought of Terry's book. Bugliosi said he had not read it; he sticks to his conviction that the motives for the Tate-LaBianca murders were: (1) Manson's desire to create Helter Skelter; (2) Manson's feelings of rejection from the social circles his victims traveled in; and (3) Manson's intense preoccupation with death and murder.

"We're in the area of speculation," Bugliosi says. "It's like the JFK assassination: No one comes up with hard evidence. There simply is no hard evidence that drugs were the motive. As for the suggestion that Manson killed the LaBiancas to cover up the first night's murders, don't forget that he had Susan Atkins put Mr. LaBianca's wallet in a service station in what he thought was Pacoima—in the heart of the black community in the Valley—but was actually Sylmar, in the hope that a black person would find the wallet, use the credit cards and be blamed for the murders. Every-

"They offered Manson some arrangement—not money, but perhaps help in his recording career—for the deaths of Frykowski and Folger"

At the Drive-In Drive murder site; Terry insists Wojciech Frykowski's dealings in LSD brought the wrath of a satanic cult called the Process.

thing Manson did supports what he told his followers: that Helter Skelter was about to begin. I don't know of any other motives he had. Perhaps there were some, or maybe Charlie's the only one who really knows what his motives were."

Terry strongly rejects the word *speculation*: "I have an FBI operative who was at a dinner in San Francisco with Charles Manson, Abigail Folger and Manson Family member Shorty Shea in September 1967—two years before the murders. That alone changes the whole case. I'm saying Helter Skelter was not a motive; I'm only saying that a stronger motive was a drug burn."

Terry points to another piece of evidence he has come up with, something that Son of Sam David Berkowitz re-

vealed through a fellow prisoner, something involving the man Terry calls Manson II. In fact, Manson II appears to be the link between major satanic groups in Los Angeles, Houston and New York and the one person who may have played a prominent role in the Son of Sam shootings in New York, the satanic murder in the Stanford University Memorial Chapel and the Roy Radin murder in L.A.

According to Terry, Berkowitz told him that during a meeting of satanists in New York, Manson II claimed Charles Manson "volunteered" to commit the Tate murders for a specific motive, beyond Helter Skelter. But Berkowitz did not reveal to Terry whether Manson II had explained exactly what the motive was.

Why give this strange man, Manson II,



credibility? Terry says that one reason is because in 1968 Manson ■ hung out in the same social circle as Charles Manson; what's more, he was a member of the very drug organization that wanted Frykowski and Folger eliminated.

I was ■ of those heavy, lukewarm lemonade-colored days when Maury Terry and I drove up Benedict Canyon to the house on Cielo Drive that was the scene of the Tate massacre, and then later out to Copen Canyon, where Roy Radin's body was found. A long drive to see ■ couple of murder sites and get some pictures for Maury, whose study of cults has left him something of a celebrity. He has talked the talk-show circuit, done Geraldo Rivera,

and recently, he spoke before a special conference of law-enforcement officials in Rhode Island. He's been to the studios to talk about film possibilities from his book, and always when he returns home there are telephone messages from parents, police and prisoners, everyone either requesting help to solve ■ crime or offering information or telling him still another story about the devil.

With all the time he's spent in Mephistophelian territories, Maury was not what I expected. There was not the residue I would have thought, not the stain of thinking about something for too long, the stain I know so well. No apprehension, no fear, just fatigue.

An anecdote told to me by a private investigator named Judy Hanson best de-

scribes the man: "When Maury came out to California in 1987 to investigate the death of Roy Radin, I was helping out and chomping at the bit to get started, but we had to shelve everything until after the Super Bowl. That's the funny thing about Maury: He's not obsessed by what he does. He just stumbled into it, and frankly, he'd be the last person to go looking for something like satanism. It's too West Coast for him, too weird."

Maury grew up in Yonkers, New York, played three sports in high school, went to Iona College, got a job as a business writer and later as a journalist with the Gannett newspaper chain and the New York Post and hasn't missed a New York Giants home game in 14 years. He's a neighborhood guy, goes to a bar near

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"Manson II lives
in Hollywood,
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and is as terrible a
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clearly a satanist"

where he lives called TGIF, plays golf and watches *The Golden Girls* on Saturday nights. His favorite movies include old John Ford films, particularly *The Searchers*, with John Wayne. It was an interest in the Son of Sam case and a stubborn sense that "things didn't add up" that sent Maury down the path to the devil.

After spending so much time investigating the dark side of the world, he often sounds more like a cop than a journalist: "I don't care if they're satanists or aliens or longshoremen," says Terry. "There's a body, and somebody pulled the trigger. I look upon it as an investigation. I don't get wrapped up in the religious aspects. I have friends who have gotten too caught up in this. They lost the ability to handle an investigation because they saw it as a crusade, and when you become a zealot you make mistakes. You want things to be there that aren't."

At 41, Maury likes what he's doing, but he'd prefer to write novels. In the meantime, he's committed to writing a pair of books about satanism. After that maybe fiction, something along the lines of *Ludlum*.

As Maury for his portrait outside the gates of the Tate house, a neighbor approached. He was angry. "You see what you're causing?" he said. "You're encour-

aging more people to come up here even after all these years. And for what? Not for altruistic reasons. You're up here writing a story to make a buck. Well, everybody's fed up with it. I could get awfully nasty if I wanted to."

He was nasty enough already, I thought, and fortunately we were almost finished shooting. I could well imagine his frustration with the *National Enquirer* image the place has inherited, yet there is something about what happened in that house and, by extension, in this city, something to be remembered. It should be a monument to the nature of illusions, I thought to myself. The victims believed they were safe, that their California lifestyles were free. Similarly, the killers assumed they were safe, so long as Charlie wasn't angry and so long as their drug-enriched dreams were not broken.

After Ciclo Drive we drove north to Copco Canyon, 60 miles up Interstate 5 at the top of the Grapevine. It's the Hungry Valley Road exit. Back up in there is a short, narrow valley marked by a one-lane dirt road and a dry streambed and surrounding hills that from a distance have the texture of munge on a dog's back. Back up in there is where, in June 1983, a beeper smelled the remains of Roy Radin and contacted the police. As we drove to the spot, Maury told the tale of Radin, dead at 33.

He was a concert promoter, a millionaire many times over by the time he was 25. He kept old acts alive, acts like Milton Berle, Red Buttons and Tiny Tim. He was also a decadent man whose kinky parties, held at his mansion in Southampton, Long Island, were well known to police. He also dabbled in satanism, and Terry believes he was the chief sponsor of at least some of the Son of Sam shootings.

Before he died, he was trying to get into the movie business and was negotiating a deal with producer Robert Evans, then looking for \$35 million to finance *The Cotton Club*. It was Radin's friend Elaine Jacobs, ex-wife of a big-time Miami cocaine dealer, who put Radin and Evans together.

But things went awry. In May 1983 there was a falling out between Evans and Radin over the issue of participation in *The Cotton Club*. Evans apparently suddenly found himself in a minority position in his own project and tried to buy Radin out. But Radin resisted.

The night of Friday the 13th, Radin got into a limousine with Jacobs outside the Regency Hotel in Hollywood. They were supposed to have dinner at La Scala, but they never made it, sometime that

night Radin disappeared.

Actor Desmond Wilson, who played Redd Foxx's son in the TV series *Sanford and Son* and whose career Radin had managed from time to time, acted as Radin's armed bodyguard on this particular night—Radin had wanted somebody to stay with him that night because he had received several recent anonymous threats. Radin's regular bodyguards were in New York, and it was Wilson's job to trail the limo with his boss and Jacobs, but Wilson could not keep up in heavy traffic.

What actually happened that night can only be surmised. In *The Ultimate Evil*, Terry claims that while Jacobs' lawyer never allowed her to be questioned by police, she told Radin's personal secretary at the time that she and Radin had quarreled on the way to the restaurant, and when they stopped for a red light on Sunset Boulevard, she got out. Later in the same conversation, according to Terry, she changed her story and insisted it was not she but Radin who had left the car.

Radin was taken to Copco Canyon, where he fought with his kidnappers, or perhaps was permitted to make a run for it, and was then gunned down. He was found on his back, his body badly decomposed, his head still holding on to a shrub branch. According to Terry, the police's main suspect in the Radin murder is Manson II. It was he, they believe, who drove the limo that night.

And who is Manson II? Terry, who has seen his picture, describes him as five-foot-10, 180 pounds, with dirty blond or brown hair, sometimes with a mustache. He was born in November 1948, has a high-school education, spends time with weights to keep himself in shape and works as a bodyguard, often for celebrities. He lives in Hollywood and uses a store in West Hollywood for a mail drop.

According to Terry, Manson II has been involved with satanism since he joined the Process, probably in 1968, and he once tried to commission an artist to paint pictures of human sacrifices on the walls of a nightclub. (The artist declined the offer.) He has an arrest record and is a top suspect not only in the Radin case but in an organized-crime disappearance/murder case in Washington, D.C., in 1977. Terry also says he has evidence that puts Manson II in the Son of Sam shootings in 1977.

We arrived in Copco Canyon, and Maury found the spot where Radin's body was discovered. It was here, two months after police had found the body, that Maury made his amazing discovery—a King James Bible, missed by po-

"I don't care if they're satanists or aliens or longshoremen, there's a body, and somebody pulled the trigger—I look upon it as an investigation"

lice because it was so far under the shrubbery.

The Bible was significant for several reasons. First, it confirmed what Terry had been told by informants—to look for a satanic sign at the murder site. But it also suggested something about the police's main suspect, Manson II, and confirmed Terry's own suspicions about Manson II's satanic connections. "It was deliberately folded open," Terry wrote in his book about finding the Bible, "beaten at the spine so that its left-hand pages were beneath those on the right. To ensure that it remained open to the intended passage, the front cover and the first few hundred pages had been torn off."

The intended passage was Isaiah, Chapter 22, which reads, in part, "I will throw thee like a ball into a country and there thou shalt die . . . And behold, joy and gladness, slaying oxen, and killing sheep, eating flesh and drinking wine; let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die."

Terry believes that this particular passage was deliberately left as proof that the people who did the killing were satanists—ironic because Radin himself had dabbled in satanism.

The most frightening part of what Terry is suggesting, of course, is that most

LOS ANGELES

of the satanic groups that were actively involved in crime in the '70s are still in place and still active. Furthermore, he says, they have become increasingly involved in child pornography and cocaine distribution. He insists that police are aware of the organizations and often swap information with him, but they are slow to pick up on the vast threat posed by satanists.

"If you've got an organization that can boast David Berkowitz and Charlie Manson among their members," Maury told me when we left Copco Canyon, "then you've got a fairly dangerous organization. And there's no indication they're stopping."

In fact, he added, David Berkowitz—whose information Terry insists has turned out to be extremely accurate—has told him that the headquarters of the many disparate satanic organizations involved in crime in La Verne, California, and that the most active of all these groups includes approximately 50 people, whom are locally well-known art-gallery owners.

A few days later, Maury and I talked about Marina. I even introduced him to the detective who had worked on the case the longest, the one who believes Marina's murderer was the biker named Spanky. Maury thought the evidence against Spanky tenuous at best and was skeptical of the way the police had handled the investigation.

In an unsolved murder, the police are often made to be the scapegoats by the victim's family. In a curious way, that's somehow more reassuring than the thought that all the available expertise and technology couldn't solve the crime. What kind of criminal could carry so perfect a crime? Maury's doubts about the police's handling of Marina's case coincided with everything my stepmother felt, though my father was less convinced. In any event, he had little desire to awaken his own nightmares.

As for Maury, he has promised to look into Marina's murder. He's in touch with people on both sides of the prison walls. Perhaps he remembers an old story that always stuck in the mind.

Ironically, his wife has rejuvenated his stepmother, brought her a miraculous energy and a new belief that even if Maury finds nothing, she may be nearing an end to this stage of her grief. She can say that she made an effort, even after all these years, and that for better or worse, it may be the time to put the past away. Whether she can actually do

that, particularly if Maury can't provide any new details, is difficult to say.

As for myself, reading Maury's book has opened a strange door. I've reread the two classic Manson books, *Helter Skelter* and *The Family*. There are still parts of those books I can hardly manage, scenes that generate an extraordinary physical reaction, an overwhelming urge for revenge and the fantasy to be back at that time, warn people, to change history.

After Maury, the detective, my father and I had lunch to discuss Marina, my father and I drove up to Mulholland Drive to see the place where Marina's body had been dumped. There was a real April shower that day. A good view had gone gray. The hillsides were a rusted-hull color. No people, no cars. No dog.

My father shivered in the cold as he pointed down the ravine. There was a shelf of ground with trash on it, and beyond the shelf a long, steep drop to the bottom. "Down there," he said.

We stood and looked, and there was nothing to see. I tried to imagine the tumbling of her body and the moment before that, the tons itself, and then back further into the hands that held her and then up into the mind that controlled the hands. I tried to fight my way through all the years since it had happened and through all that I didn't know, struggling to penetrate the heart of someone I could only crudely imagine. I tried for an instant, but that seemed like a dead end.

Then this occurred to me: I don't think Marina's killer acted from an intellectual need to prove he could kill someone. Undoubtedly, he acted on impulse. Sometime during the 14 minutes police estimated it took Marina to drive home from her date's house, someone saw her, followed her, grabbed her. But what was it about her that so caught him? Did she remind him of someone else? Was it her beauty? Or her manner? Whatever it was, the killer took a bold step—to follow her into her own driveway. The act suggests someone not thinking, just acting. A man, most likely, whose killer instinct was triggered by something in Marina, who, whatever her worst faults may have been, was not an evil person.

Maury believes that evil is simply an absence of good, but I think evil seeds on good, that you can never have one without the other. That something in the one ignites the other. It's not enough to go on, but if I have nothing from Maury Terry, then at least I have a theory about the forces that caused Marina Habe's murder.

"C'mon," my father said. "Let's get out of here." And we did.

Bedfellows in Hollywood

by Carol Willis

July 29 (EIRNS)—The murder of a relatively obscure producer of benefits for the police and various charitable institutions, threatens to become a cause celebre, as a motley bunch of scoundrels now face trial in Los Angeles. Indeed, the interesting parts of the case involve accusations of witnesses and defendants, which are at best peripherally involved with the murder in question.

The victim, Roy Radin, was involved with film producer Robert Evans in attempting to finance the production of the movie, the Cotton Club. Indicted for the murder is a woman variously known as Lanie Jacobs or Lanie Greenberger. (The latter name from her marriage to a man who subsequently died under mysterious circumstances.)

Lanie Jacobs, was involved in a big way in cocaine drug trafficking. Evans denies that he knew what the connections were of the financial backers whom she proposed to bring into the deal, but Evans himself has a police record as an admitted heavy cocaine user. Evans and Jacobs have been accused of contracting the murder of Radin, although so far Evans has not been indicted for the crime.

The Trial

The murder case is coming to trial now, five years later, because there has been an apparent falling out of thieves, involving a number of individuals who had been involved with the security of Larry Flynt, pornography kingpin and then publisher of Hustler magazine.

One of these, a William Rider, was security for Flynt, has been given immunity and is a member of the Federal Witness Protection Program. He had a falling out with Flynt in 1964 which involved mutual recriminations—Flynt accused him of sexually abusing his teenage daughter, Rider accused Flynt of demanding that he give perjured testimony.

In any event, reportedly Rider went to the Los Angeles district attorney, offering to inform on his erstwhile colleagues in return for government protection from Larry Flynt, whom he alleged to have taken over a contract on his life. Along with Lanie Jacobs, former Flynt security operatives William Malony Mentzer and Alex LaMarti have been indicted in the Radin murder.

On the face of it, this case will probably shed valuable light on a nationwide murder inc. network which is thought to intermingle with practising Satanic cults.

According to author Maury Terry, in his book The Ultimate Evil, not only was the cult involved in the Son of Sam killings, directed to kill certain targeted enemies of drug runners, but contract killers were brought in to assist in at least one of the murders. There is some circumstantial evidence indicating that William Mentzer may have been involved as the individual named Manson II in the Terry book.

The Terry profile of Mentzer, if borne out, would connect him to the Manson family, through their joint association with rock singer Cass Elliot. Cass Elliot was a singer in the group, the Mamas and the Papas. John Phillips, the organizer of the group, was a close friend of both Robert Evans and Roman Polanski.

After the awful murder of Polanski's wife, Sharon Tate, by the Manson family, Polanski stayed with Evans. Evans and Polanski also attempted their own investigation of the Tate murder.

Does the Cotton Club murder case then substantiate closer links between the Manson victims and the murder inc. network? What is the Satanic connection?

According to Terry, and other corroborating evidence, at the time of the Manson murders a Satanic group calling itself the Process Church of the Final Judgement was implicated. Not only was Manson's ideology, which justified murder on the basis of the approach of Armageddon, almost identical to that published in Process, the Church's magazine, but there were many interconnections between members of the Manson Family and the Process Church.

According to Terry, evidence also points to interconnections between the Process Church (then known as the Foundation Faith of the Millennium), the Son of Sam murder cult, and Roy Radin himself—whose home in Southampton was a salon for society sado-masochists, drug users, and occultists.

Radin was murdered with thirteen bullets, on Friday the 13th, and a Bible was left at the murder scene opened to a passage in the Book of

Saturn overtones to the crime.

Strange Bedfellows

Robert Evans was the number one honcho at Paramount studios when Roman Polanski directed the viciously Satanic film, Rosemary's Baby. Evans has also produced a number of films glorifying and glamorizing the Mafia. Chief among these was "The Godfather," but "The Cotton Club" is a close second.

The hypothesis about the Tate murder in 1969, is that Polanski's friends Woytek Frykowski and Abigail Folger, who were also murdered at the same time, were the intended victims; and that they had been targeted for attempting to muscle in on established drug trafficking of LSD. Evidence of ritual activity, sado-masochistic overtones, and pornographic video films was found at the Tate murder house.

All of this suggests, that the evidence now surfacing in the Cotton Club murder case, which implicates Evans to Radin only in 1963—when they had a fallout over his profits in the film which was to be divided, after its production—may be deceptive.

The shocker is that Robert Evans was—and perhaps still is—a close friend of Henry Kissinger. Throughout the seventies gossip columns were full of references of this well documented friendship, which however is still surfacing today in connection of the trial.

They were so close that Kissinger attempted to reunite Evans and his estranged wife Ali McGraw. Over at least a decade, as reported in the press, they frequented each other's parties, and were both invited guests of the Rockefeller family.

The Vicki Morgan Connection

That Henry Kissinger has been an intimate of a man heavily implicated in a murder trial may not be that shocking—considering his political record; however, just as in the case of John Markham (the U.S. Attorney who prosecuted LaRouche and his associates in Boston and Virginia), who was closely connected to the Process Church (and Foundation Faith) in the 1970s, it is certainly indicative of the moral collapse within government today.

There is another startling ramification of the case. Not months after the Radin murder, the same bodyguard crew was still working for Flynt.

Report irks Reagan

CIA 'license to kill' denied

Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The White House denied yesterday that intelligence authorizations signed by President Reagan in the mid-1980s gave CIA agents latitude to use assassinations in the fight against terrorism.

Reagan said he was "quite upset" about a published report saying there had been such authorizations and said his 1981 executive order prohibiting assassinations "continues until this day."

White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater acknowledged that language in two intelligence findings in 1984 and 1985 subsequently was rescinded by the National Security Council, though he wouldn't say why.

Reagan's spokesman took strong exception to a Washington Post report yesterday which said phrasing in the earlier documents amounted to a "license to kill" for intelligence agents.

Fitzwater suggested that the Post story was an attempt to embarrass the administration

during the election campaign. But he stopped short of saying precisely that, telling reporters to "make your own judgment."

"I think this is an extraordinary cheap shot. It's not true," he said.

The Post's executive editor, Benjamin C. Bradlee, deflected the White House remarks, saying, "We stand by our story and we have no further comment."

Fitzwater's harsh statements mirrored comments he made Sept. 28, 1987 in a book by Bob Woodward, assistant managing editor of The Post for investigative reporting, entitled "VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA."

The book among other things described intelligence findings signed by Reagan in 1984 and 1985 which contained language interpreted by the administration as providing a means for U.S. spies to make an end run around a 1981 Reagan executive order flatly prohibiting assassinations.

In September 1987, Fitzwater, responding to the revelations in Woodward's book, said Reagan "was never aware of ... never au-

thorized ... any assassination efforts."

Yesterday, he said, "This is old being rehashed again, interestingly but has no foundation." Woodward was author of the story that appeared in today's editions of The Post.

Reagan, posing for pictures in the Garden with recent Soviet emigres, asked whether he had signed papers authorizing the intent of that 1981 executive order on assassinations.

"No, back in 1981, I issued a directive that the United States would not permit assassinating anyone with any of the things that we are doing," he replied.

Asked about the meaning of language in subsequent documents suggesting that sanctions would be brought against anyone committing an assassination in an effort to curb terrorist activity, he said he didn't know what language you're talking about.

"But I do know that I reaffirmed, in that, reaffirmed that our conduct be governed by the directive," Reagan said. "It's still in effect."

X.

POLICE AWARENESS OF THE
SATANIC CULT PROBLEM



BULLETIN

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

BUREAU
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION



MISSING PERSONS UNIT

vol. 3 no. 3

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE MISSING PERSONS **BULLETIN**

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION - MISSING PERSONS UNIT

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 3



SATANISM: THE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

Satanism is on the rise in America. Hardly a day passes without reports of violent acts conducted by satanists. Across the country law enforcement organizations are receiving reports of homicide, mayhem, assault, suicide, child abuse and animal mutilations that are linked with the satanic occult. Investigators may find it difficult to believe the strange and bizarre tales of criminal acts being committed by persons wearing priestly robes and adorned with symbols of the devil.

Law enforcement authorities have the responsibility to meet the challenge of the Satanist with education, knowledge, understanding, cooperation and appropriate resources at all governmental levels.

Only through knowledge and understanding of the organization, beliefs, rituals and practices of various occult groups, will investigators be able to successfully prosecute persons engaged in Satanistic Criminal behavior. Appropriate communication regarding satanistic activities must be shared between law enforcement agencies throughout the country. There must be a renewed awareness of satanic overtones in certain crimes.

THE BELIEFS OF SATANISM

Satanism, also referred to as Black Magic, has existed since the dawn of Christianity. According to the Bible, God is the Father of all, including both Christ and Lucifer (the Devil). There was conflict in heaven between the forces of Christ and Lucifer, and the Lucifer forces lost and were "cast out into the earth" (Revelations 12:7-9 (2)).

Thus, people have long realized the struggle between the

righteousness of God and the forces of evil in the devil. This same struggle is recognized by the Satanist, who is committed with religious fervor to winning that battle.

The Satanist believes Lucifer rules the earth, and when the end of the world comes, the forces of Lucifer will overpower the forces of God and Christ and rule in Heaven. Therefore, the Satanist pledges allegiance to the Devil, not only for his assistance in this world, but in the world to come.

During the early 1900's, the leading advocate of Satanism was Aleister CROWLEY. CROWLEY, born in 1875 in England, was raised a Christian and graduated from Cambridge University. Eventually, he became obsessed with ancient occult beliefs. His writings in this area have probably popularized Satanism and devil worship more than any other source.

In 1898, CROWLEY joined an occult organization called "The Order of the Golden Dawn" and quickly rose to a position of authority within that group. He later entered the Ordo Templi Orientis (OTO), a Satanic ritual group founded by Earl KELLER in 1900. CROWLEY organized a chapter of the OTO in Los Angeles, California, in approximately 1905.

CROWLEY published his Book of Law in 1904, in which "Do what thou wilt, shall be the whole law," was advocated. It was from this philosophy that CROWLEY developed his ritual black magic which advocated violation of every moral code known to civilized men. In a later book, Magic(K) in Theory and Practice, he wrote, "For nearly all purposes human sacrifice is the best, and a male child of perfect innocence and high intelligence is the most satisfactory and suitable victim."

CROWLEY called himself "The Beast" and "The Wickedest Man in the World." In 1909, his book, The Equinox, became the Bible for the OTO.

In his later years, CROWLEY spent some time in an insane asylum and was reportedly a heroin addict. He died in a cheap rooming house in Hastings, England in 1947. While CROWLEY is gone, his philosophies and literature live on.

Authorities believe Anton LA VEY, also known as the "Black Pope," is probably the best known modern proponent of Satanism. Born in 1930, he ran off to join a carnival as a magician's assistant after dropping out of high school. He was a con artist and used his theatrical showmanship to found The Church of Satan in April 1966 in San Francisco, California. The Church of Satan was the first legally recognized, tax-exempt, church of its kind.

In 1969, LA VEY published The Satanic Bible, which outsells the Bible in many bookstores. In his book, LA VEY wrote, "We hold Satan as a symbolic, personal savior, who takes care of mundane, fleshy, carnal things. Satanism encourages any form of sexual expression you may desire, as long as it hurts no one else." LA VEY later states, "Satanism does not advocate rape, child molesting (and) sexual defilement of animals..."

It seems contradictory for a group to encourage all forms of sexual expression, and at the same time place parameters on that activity. It is difficult to encourage indulgence and vengeance and not to expect debauchery, mayhem and other criminal acts.

On human sacrifice, LA VEY said that, in general, a Satanist should not sacrifice a human being unless "it were to serve a two-fold purpose; that being to release the magician's wrath in the throwing of a curse, and more important, to dispose of a totally obnoxious and deserving individual."

The philosophy of LA VEY was much like that of CROWLEY: "A person lives only for today and should indulge in all life's good feelings. . . Satanism condones any type of sexual activity which properly satisfies your individual desires, be it heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual."

LA VEY'S satanic church is now relatively inactive, due to dissatisfaction with his leadership. However, his followers have organized a number of splinter groups. The church of the Satanic Brotherhood was founded in March 1973 and the Temple of Set in 1975. The latter organization has a national following of several hundred persons. The membership was obsessed with the military and the Nazi movement in particular.

Numerous smaller splinter groups have also developed; however, they seem to lack the sophistication and leadership of the larger, more formal organizations. Although these splinter groups may follow the basic satanist teachings and practices, they tend to interpret some of these to meet their individual needs. These small groups are the ones that come to the attention of law enforcement, since it is within their memberships that the mentally ill, criminal psychopathic personality is found.

Most Black Magic occult groups have certain practices and rituals that are common to all. They are usually organized into "covens," consisting of 9-13 members. Estimates have indicated there were approximately 10,000 covens in the country in 1946, 48,000 in 1976, and 135,000 by 1985.

A coven member must make a strong lifetime commitment to the group, which includes a strict code of secrecy, not unlike the LA COSA NOSTRA (LCN). Members are not allowed to disassociate themselves from the group after having been exposed to their

various criminal activities. A member breaking the code of secrecy places his life and the lives of his family in serious jeopardy.

The reasons for joining the coven are as varied as the characteristics of the members themselves. The members come from all walks of life, all ethnic groups, and all social and economic levels. Some join for reasons of personal gratification from the sadistic, anti-social or sexual behavior; while others may possibly find the religious aspect meets their needs.

All members pay strict obedience to the high priest, or priestess, who have complete control over all members. The group leader uses fear, paranoia, intimidation, socialization, depersonalization, drugs, alcohol and a rewards system to maintain control over members of the coven. Child members are secretive about their involvement due to the vow of secrecy, fear and the threat of retaliation against themselves, or their families. Coven members try to remain anonymous and unknown to law enforcement organizations. They believe their evil criminal acts will not be rewarded by Satan if they are identified and prosecuted by authorities.

Coven rituals are usually individualistic in nature, but certain symbols and instruments are very basic. During a ritual, a pentagram (a five-pointed star enclosed within a circle), usually nine feet in diameter, is drawn on the ground or floor. The relative position of star points to the altar determines the type of ritual or magic performed.

Devices used during a ritual usually include red or black robes, hoods or masks, hats or helmets, music or chanting, black or white candles, a dagger or double edged short-sword, chalices, a cauldron for fire, an altar for the high priest and various trappings bearing satanistic symbols.

Several occultist rituals call for animal or human sacrifice. Satanists believe that a quantity of stored energy is released to those nearby when a warm-blooded animal or human is killed. These sacrifices will usually be performed inside the sign of a pentagram, or triangle, which has been drawn on the floor or ground. This drawing forms a "cone of power" which focuses escaping energy on participants. Many rituals have violent sexual overtones and violent criminal acts have come to the attention of investigators as a result of these satanic coven rituals.

THE HEAVY METAL MUSIC PHENOMENON

One major contemporary movement exploiting Satanism is the music industry and its punk rock and "heavy metal" productions. The music attempts to promote such ideals as absolute freedom, irresponsibility and violence. This is done through lyrics

advocating self mutilation; assault; mayhem; suicide; drugs; murder; sex; anti-establishment and anti-social rebellion against society, parents, education, law and order.

In "heavy metal", these ideals also encompass the use of satanic symbols ■ evidenced ■ some heavy metal record album covers decorated with satanic violent themes.

Some people believe this music is only a fad. That may be true for some, but for others it may lead to a way of life that drastically changes their basic ethics and value systems.

Already groups have organized to fight heavy metal rock's use of violence, sex, drugs, and Satanism for its major theme. One group proposes ■ warning label on records to inform consumers of their lyrical content. There is also a movement ■ have the lyrics printed on the covers of albums. These proposals have met with strong opposition from music industry and civil libertarians concerned with censorship, the stifling of creative art and freedom of speech.

CONCLUSION

Law enforcement managers realize this renewed interest in Satanism and the occult is a serious national problem. Authorities must meet the challenge by assuring these crimes are detected, reported and prosecuted for what they are: Satanic related.

This challenge is best addressed by a multi-faceted approach:

- - An increased awareness of the satanic trend by all law enforcement personnel.
- - Maintenance of special records on satanic type crimes.
- - Dissemination of information to appropriate organizations.
- - Cooperative intelligence gathering apparatus.
- - County or state task forces to coordinate investigation of satanic related crimes.

- - The development of reliable sources of information and possible informants.
- - Allocation of adequate departmental resources.
- - Generalized training at recruit and inservice levels.
- - Indepth training for specialized investigators.
- - Involvement of both community and private sector resources in combating this threat to the basic American value system.

This response should lead to successful prosecution of persons performing satanic cult criminal acts and have important deterrent effects on persons engaged in other satanistic activities. In addition, this effort should add to the strong existing paranoia of detection and prosecution present among most satanic cult members.

This challenge of Satanism will be met by progressive and innovative law enforcement administrators. Through education, training, planning and mutual cooperation, this threat to our society will be contained.

FURTHER HISTORICAL NOTES:

In 14th Century Asia minor the Greek magic theater majored in illusions. Participants dressed in animal skins, mutilated humans, engaged in sado-masochism, and stole infants from nearby villages. In 15th Century France, Gilles De Rais, the protector of Joan of Arc, turned to Satanism. He was the suspect in the disappearance of children from surrounding areas. Rumors persisted, but official action did NOT commence until his death at which time the bodies of over 200 children -- dismembered, disemboweled -- were recovered from beneath his castle's moat.

The Cathars, of Gnostic background, openly practiced 'Black Masses' ... At first in total opposition to Catholic high mass. They perverted traditional Catholic symbolism because they felt that Christian sacraments were themselves evil. Much of today's ritually significant acts stem from the Cather tradition. Medieval sorcerers made pacts with the devil, denied God, practiced blasphemous acts, consecrated and sacrificed children to Satan before they were baptised, committed incest, swore by the devil's name, cannibalized sacrificed victims, destroyed livestock, and had carnal intercourse with Satan.

Moving into the 20th Century, these traditions took root in the German Nazi movement. Adolph Hitler studied the occult arts in Munich starting in 1913; within a few years he had become the leader of National Socialism in Germany, preaching Gnostic Racism via the Thule Society. Hitler conducted human sacrifices openly for the world to see. He was addicted to drugs, especially solutions of animal genitalia, human excrement, and bella donna. (The occultic aura of human and animal excrement is tracable to antiquity). He suppressed other occult movements, but his S.S. held secret occult rituals at a mountain redoubt named Wewelsburg Castle. (NOTE: The Nazi S.S. adopted the 'lightning S.S.' symbol, the death's head skull, black uniforms, and S.S. officers carried ritual daggers. The S.S. officiated over mass murders, torture, and genocide of the Jews).

RECENT HISTORY:

In 1956 Anton LA VEY established the Church of Satan in San Francisco, California and obtained recognition as a church organization. In 1975 a rift developed and a number of followers splintered off. In 1983 Michael ACQUINO formed the Temple of Set from which the Order of the Trapezoid later broke off. ACQUINO is aligned with Neo (NEW) Nazi movements and seems to want to believe that his father was an S.S. member although this is not believed to be a fact. He has spent time at Newelburg Castle absorbing what he could from S.S. traditions. ACQUINO, a U.S. Army Officer, believes he is the Anti-Christ. He seems to align himself with the Damien character of the movies; he draws young groupie females and kids via a post office box in San Francisco.

SATANIC RITUAL CALENDAR

<u>DATE</u>	<u>CELEBRATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>USAGE</u>	<u>AGE</u>
JAN. 7	St. Winebald Day	Blood	Animal or Human Sacrifice (Dismemberment)	15-33 (Male, if Human)
JAN 17	Satanic Revels	Sexual	Oral, Anal, Vaginal	7-17 (Female)
FEB. ■	*Satanic Revels	Sexual	Oral, Anal, Vaginal	7-17 (Female)
FEB. 25	St. Walpurgis Day	Blood	Communion of Blood and Dismemberment	Animal
MAR. 1	St. Eichatadt	Blood	Drinking of Human Blood for Strength and Homage ■ the Demons	Any Age (Male or Female)
MAR. 20	**Feast Day (Spring Equinox)	Orgies	Oral, Anal, Vaginal	Any Age (Male or Female - Human or Animal)
APR. 21-26	Preparation For The Sacrifice			
APR. ■■ - MAY 1	*Grand Climax	DA MEUR	Corpus De Baahl	1-25 Female
JUN. 21	**FEAST DAY (Summer Solstice)	Orgies	Oral, Anal, Vaginal	Any Age (Male or Female Human or Animal)

JUL. 1	Demon Revels	Blood	Druids Sexual Assoc. with Demons	Any Age (Female)
AUG. 3	*Satanic Revels	Sexual	Oral, Anal, Vaginal	7-17 (Female)
SEP. 7	Marriage To The Beast Satan	Sexual	Sacrifice, Dismemberment	Infant To 21 (Female)
SEP. 20	Midnight Host	Blood	Dismemberment (Hands Planted)	Infant To 21 (Female)
SEP. ■	**Feast Day (Fall Equinox)	Orgies	Oral, Anal, Vaginal	Any Age (Male or Female - Human or Animal)
OCT. 29	All Hallow Eve	Blood	Sexual Climax Association	Any Age
NOV. 1	(Halloween)	Sexual	With The Demons	(Male or Female)
NOV. ■	Satanic Revels	Sexual	Oral, Anal, Vaginal	7-17 (Female)
DEC. 22	**Feast Day (Winter Solstice)	Orgies	Oral, Anal, Vaginal	Any Age (Male or Female - Human or Animal)
DEC. 24	Demon Revels	Da Meur	High Grand Climax	Any Age (Male or Female)

*SIGNIFIES MOST IMPORTANT HOLIDAYS

**SIGNIFIES HOLIDAYS OF LESSER SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNS OF SATAN

AC/DC

ANTI-CHRIST
DEVIL CHILD

ZOSO

THREE HEADED DOG
GUARDS GATE TO HELL

S

SATAN/STONER

MARKOS

ABRACADABRA

FFF

"THE MARK OF THE BEAST"
(REV. 13:16-18)

666

ANTI-CHRIST

NATAS

SATAN REVERSED

6, 9, 13, XIII

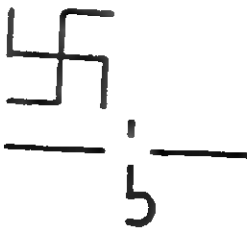
OCCULT NUMBERS

U
C

HORNS AND TAIL
ADDED TO ANY LETTER



LIGHTNING BOLT
HEAVEN TO HELL STRENGTH



SWASTIKA

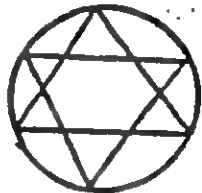
ANTI-CHRIST
CROSS OF CONFUSION



"PENTAGRAM" OR WITHOUT THE CIRCLE, THE "PENTACLE" MAY BE USED IN BOTH BLACK AND WHITE MAGIC. GENERALLY, THE TOP POINT REPRESENTS THE SPIRIT, AND THE OTHER POINTS REPRESENT WIND, FIRE, EARTH, AND WATER.



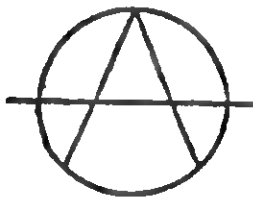
THE UPSIDE DOWN PENTAGRAM, OFTEN CALLED THE "BAPHOMET," IS STRICTLY SATANIC IN NATURE AND REPRESENTS THE GOAT'S HEAD.



THE "HEXAGRAM," ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE "SEAL OF SOLOMON" IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL SYMBOLS IN THE OCCULT.



HORNED HAND



THE SYMBOL OF "ANARCHY" REPRESENTS THE ABOLITION OF ALL LAW. INITIALLY, THOSE INTO "PUNK" MUSIC USED THIS SYMBOL, BUT IT IS NOW WIDELY USED BY HEAVY METAL FOLLOWERS.



HERE THE MOON GODDESS "DIANA" AND THE MORNING STAR OF "LUCIFER" ARE REPRESENTED. THIS SYMBOL MAY BE FOUND IN BOTH WHITE WITCHCRAFT AND SATANISM. WHEN THE MOON IS TURNED TO FACE THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION, IT IS PRIMARILY SATANIC.

San Francisco Police Report

FRED...AN INTERESTING NOTE. ATTACHED IS A COPY OF A POLICE REPORT THAT WAS FROM A CRIME THE DAY WE LEFT ON THE CRUISE. I HEARD ABOUT IT ON THE RADIO ~~THE~~ THE WAY TO THE SHIP AND HAD LARS LOOK INTO IT. NOTE THE SIMILARITIES TO THE OTHER STORIES WE'VE SEEN. THE POLICE HOWEVER DON'T BELIEVE THESE PEOPLE WERE INVOLVED IN ANY KIND OF CULT. HE SAID THEY WERE REAL PATHETIC PEOPLE. SHE GOT OFF SEXUALLY WITH THAT SKULL...HAD SEXUAL FANTASIES ETC. WITH IT. THAT SKULL WAS VERY IMPORTANT TO HER AND ASKED THE HOMICIDE INSPECTOR IF AFTER SHE GOT OUT OF JAIL COULD SHE HAVE HER SKULL BACK...HE SAID NO. CAN YOU IMAGINE HOW MUCH OF THIS GOES ON AND NO ONE CONNECTS IT WITH A SATANIC CULT?

INCIDENT NO. 87012404		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INITIAL SUPPLEMENTARY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOOKED <input type="checkbox"/> CITED		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		STATEMENT TAKEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		ASSIGNED (RECORD ROOM USE ONLY)	
TYPE OF INCIDENT ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF BODY				M.O. CODE		UNIT RPTG 304		DATE & TIME(S) OF OCCURRENCE 06-05-87		0600 HRS.	
DATE & TIME REPORTED TO POLICE 06-05-87 0600 HRS.				DATE & TIME REPORTED TO BUREAU 06-05-87 0645 HRS.				NAME & STAR RPTD TO			
LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE 1578 RANKIN ST.				LOCATION SENT TO SHALE				TYPE OF PREMISE PUBLIC STREET			
REPORTING OFFICER A FAIRBAIN 679				REPORT APPROVED BY [Signature]				STAR 6			
CRIM CODES V - VICTIM R - REPORTEE W - WITNESS P - PARENT N - NOTIFY F - UNKNOWN											
NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) R S.F.P.D.				RACE W N I C J OTHER UNK		SEX M		DOB OR AGE		RES. PHONE	
RESIDENCE ADDRESS				BUSINESS ADDRESS 2306 3RD ST.				VICTIM OF CRIME NOTIFICATION YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		STAR	
OTHER INFORMATION MISSING PERSON INFORMATION S.F.P.D. 679 2140				REPORTER FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)				RACE W N I C J OTHER UNK		SEX		AGE		RES. PHONE	
RESIDENCE ADDRESS				BUSINESS ADDRESS				VICTIM OF CRIME NOTIFICATION YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		STAR	
OTHER INFORMATION MISSING PERSON INFORMATION				REPORTER FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
SUSPECT CODES A - ADMONISHED B - BOOKED C - CITED D - DETAINED E - EXONERATED S - SUSPECT X - DIVERTED											
NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) B-1 MALON, ROBERT				RACE W N I C J OTHER UNK		SEX M		DOB OR AGE 08-24-55		ALIAS	
HEIGHT 6-4 WEIGHT 215 HAIR COLOR (BLK) BRO GRY SANDY EYE COLOR BLK BLU HAZ GRY (GRN) MIXED UNK				ADDRESS LIVES IN 1758 FORD ST W NO LOCAL WASH. PLATES PR'D FRNT OF W							
CITATIONS: 40508(2), 12951				BOOK/CITE SECTION N/W 642, 496 P.C., N/W 7052 HRS. 9.10 H							
WHERE BOOKED CO. C INSP. FALZON 507				STAR I.D. # 150C. SEC. OP. LIC. ARMY SER. #. LIC. 1				J.S. # 545-68-2510 S.F. # 325196			
WHEN & WHERE CITED TO APPEAR: OTHER INFORMATION: ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECT BLK. BEARD AND MUSTACHE / TATTOO WEARING: GRN. ARMY SHIRT, BLK. BUZZY'S T-SHIRT, BLU. JEANS, GRN. BOOTS											
VEHICLE CODES F - USED FELONY U - USED OTHER S - STOLEN R - RECOVERED B - BOOSTED D - STRIPPED T - TOWED P - STOLEN PLATES L - L											
CODE LICENSE PLATE NO. U 1AXY588 CA. STATE YEAR TYPE VIN				YEAR MAKE CHEV. MODEL NOVA STYLE 2 DR. COLOR GREEN							
CONDITION WHEN RECOVERED: 1 APPARENTLY DRIVEABLE 2 ENGINE 3 TRANSMISSION MISSING 4 ENGINE MISSING 5 TRANSMISSION MISSING 6 BURNED 7 WRECKED 8 OTHER STRIPPED				PLATES MISSING 1 2 NONE		TOW CHECK (NAME)		WAIT SIGN YES			
OTHER INFORMATION TOWED TO 298 POTRERO (A.B.C. TOWING) WITH HOOKS FOR HOMICIDE											
PROPERTY CONDITION CODES: S - STOLEN R - RECOVERED L - LOST E - EVIDENCE F - FOUND P - PROPERTY FOR SAFEKEEPING D - DAMAGE											
E-1 ONE (1) HUMAN SKULL (TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY CORONER'S OFFICE, TACHED RECEIPT)				SEE AT				VALUE			
E-2 ONE (1) CASSETT PLACARD IN NAME OF "JAMES MADISON LYONS" MK'D								VALUE			
E-3 ONE (1) ADDITIONAL WHT. MTL. PIECE FOUND WITH ABOVE MK'D								VALUE			
E-4 ONE (1) KNIFE W/ 10" BLADE & WOODEN HANDLE MADE IN FRANCE MK'D								VALUE T.O.			
BELOW INCLUDE ADDITIONAL HEADING, VICTIMS, SUSPECTS, VEHICLES AND/OR PROPERTY BEFORE BEGINNING NARRATIVE.											
ADDITIONAL HEADING: PARTS / POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY											
ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE: E-5 ONE (1) SMALL BOTTLE CONTAINING A LIQUID, AND SOLID											
WHT. SUBSTANCE OF SUSPECTED COCAINE. (VIAL MK'D "679")											
ADDITIONAL SUSPECT: (3-2) GREEN, COLLEEN W/F D.O.B. 1/4/51 HT. 5											
WT. 120 LB. RED/GRN.				ADDRESS: 7				PAGE 1 OF 4			

ADDITIONAL INFO:

SUBJECT: N LOCAL ADDRESS, CH. SING SECTIONS:

N/W 3350 H.S., N/W 7051 H.S., 8101 H.S., N/W 642 PC, N/W
P.C. / PLUS OUTSTANDING WARRANTS: WARRANT 00273702 VIOL.
MOSBY (A) 21453 (J) C.V.C. BAIL \$ 86.00

NARRATIVE: WHILE ON PATROL IN OUR MK'D BLK. AND WAT. SQUAD
OFFICER TOTAH #2140 AND I WERE REQUESTED VIA COMMUNICATION
TO RESPOND TO THE ABV. LOCATION ON A REPORT OF A VEHICLE ON
FIRE AND POSSIBLY OCCUPIED. UPON OUR ARRIVAL OFFICER TOTAH
AND I OBS'D A GRN. CHEVY NOVA PARKED AT THE END OF RANK
ST. AS WE DREW NEARER WE COULD BOTH SEE THE CAR'S TWO
OCCUPANTS HURRIEDLY MOVING ABOUT INSIDE. AS I RADIOED OUR
EXACT LOCATION, OFFICER TOTAH APPROACHED THE NOVA AND IMMEDI-
ATELY CALLED OUT TO ME TO COME OVER. MOVING TO THE PARKED
CAR TOTAH POINTED INTO THE CAR AND QUERIED "WHAT DO YOU
THINK OF THAT?..." THERE TO MY SURPRISE, THROUGH THE WIND-
SHIELD I COULD CLEARLY MAKE OUT A HUMAN SKULL RESTING ON
TOP OF THE DASHBOARD. TOTAH AND I THEN ORDERED BOTH OCCUPANTS
OUTSIDE OF THE CAR, AND HURRIEDLY CONDUCTED A PAT. SEARCH
FOR WEAPONS. SATISFIED THAT NEITHER OF THE CAR'S OCCUPANTS
HAD ANY WEAPONS, I THEN CALLED FOR A POTRERO STATION SGT.
TO RESPOND TO OUR LOCATION AND ADVISE US. SGT. CARLIN
#155 ACKNOWLEDGED HIS RESPONSE. I THEN CONTACTED COMMUN-
ICATIONS AND INFORMED THEM WHAT WE HAD DISCOVERED. SGT.
CARLIN ARRIVED AND TOLD US TO STAY, PENDING H.Q.'S RESPON-
SE. HEADQUARTERS SHORTLY AFTERWARD INFORMED OUR UNIT TO MAIN-
TAIN THE CRIME SCENE, PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF OUR HOMICIDE
TEAM AND CRIME SCENE UNIT. PAGE 2 OF 4

ICSS ENTRY BY:

DURING THE INVESTIGATION, TOTAL AND I CONCERNED FOR OUR SAFETY CONDUCTED A SEARCH OF THE VEHICLE'S INTERIOR. THERE IN PLAIN SIGHT ON THE BACKSEAT OF THE CAR WAS A LARGE WEAPON HANDLED KNIFE (E-4) WHICH FOR CRIME SCENE PURPOSES WAS LEFT IN PLACE. FEARING THE POSSESSION OF OTHER WEAPONS, CONTRABAND, AND POSSIBLY ADDITIONAL FRUITS OF THE CRIME, WE ASKED MS. GREEN FOR PERMISSION TO EXAMINE THE CONTENTS OF HER PURSE. AFTER GRACIOUSLY CONSENTING, WE LOCATED (E-2 AND E-3) A CASKETT PLACARD, AND MATCHING WHIT. METAL PIECE. THE PLACARD READ "JAMES MADISON LYONS, DIED JAN. 22ND 1981, AGED 68 YEARS, 2 MOS. 29 DAYS." UPON READING THE ENGRAVED INSCRIPTION, WE SEIZED THE PLACARD AND HELD IT FOR EVIDENCE. ALSO IN THE PURSE WAS A SMALL VIAL CONTAINING A CLEAR LIQUID, AND A WHIT. CHUNK LIKE SUBSTANCE, WHICH FROM EXPERIENCE WE BELIEVED TO BE "READY-ROCK" COCAINE. OFCR. TOTAL TURNED THIS OVER TO ME TO HOLD AS EVIDENCE (E-5). HOMICIDE INSPECTORS FALZON # 507 AND KLOTZ # 1796 THEN ARRIVED SHORTLY AFTER THE CORONER'S VAN. OFCR. SLEADD # 775 TOOK PHOTOS OF THE CAR'S INTERIOR, AND AFTER EXAMINING THE SKULL FALZON, AND KLOTZ TURNED IT OVER TO CORONER'S STOWARD WEBER # 124, WHO ISSUED ME A RECEIPT FOR SAME (E-1). TOTAL AND I THEN TRANSPORTED BOTH SUSPECTS, WHO HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AS (B-1) ROBERT MASON, AND (B-2) COLLEEN GREENE, TO ROOM 450 AT THE HALL OF JUSTICE. THERE THEY WERE INTERVIEWED BY INSPE. FALZON, WHO IN CONJUNCTION WITH A.D.A. CUMMINGS APPROVED THE ABOVE LISTED CHARGES. BOTH MASON AND GREENE WERE THEN TAKEN BACK TO POTRERO STATION FOR PROCESSING. AT POTRERO, THEY WERE BOOKED ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE CHARGES. IN ADDITION TO WARRANTS CONFIRM. PAGE 3 OF 4

ICSS ENTRY BY:

INCIDENT NO.	REPORTING OFFICER	STAR	DATE & TIME OF OCCURRENCE
870 624 094	B. FAIRBANK	#679	06-05-87 0600 HRS.

ED BY C.W.B.'S OFCR. TENORIO #342, THIS DONE I THEN
 PACKED AND PACKED ITEMS - E-1 THRU E-4 IN AN S.F.P.D. PROJECT,
 FOR I.D. ENVELOPE. FINALLY TOTAL PACKAGED THE SUSPECTED
 COCAINE IN AN ANALYZED EVIDENCE ENVELOPE, AFTER OBTAINING
 A NARC. LAB. LINE NUMBER, WHICH I THEN HAND CARRIED TO
 THE NARCOTICS SECTION AT 850 CALYPT ST.

COPIES TO "JUVENILE"

" " " HOMICIDE "

" " " INTELLIGENCE "

11010

54200

07/810 10

16620

26200

03010

cc: O'Neil

Homicide (2)

Intelligence (1)

Carmu (1)

XI.

ATTEMPTS BY POLICE TO MINIMIZE, OR POSSIBLY COVER UP, THE PROBLEM

:

Some police departments, including the FBI, are apparently attempting to minimize, or possibly cover up, the satanic cult problem.

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

TO: VICE SECTION PERSONNEL

DATE 1-24-89

FROM: Captain P.A. Munter *PM*

PAGE 1 OF 1

SUBJECT: Information ■ Satanism - CONFIDENTIAL

It has come to my attention that some time ago the Vice Section became involved in an investigation that had "Satanic" (devil worship) overtones. That investigation has since been closed and the file has been sent to the Criminal Information Section (Intelligence) for storage, etc.

Be advised that effective immediately:

1. Vice Section Personnel are not to seek or accept the role of "Department Expert" on the subject of Satanism;
2. No files, books, pictures, or other printed material are to be kept on the subject;
3. Any Satanic information that comes to our attention as part of a legitimate prostitution, sexual abuse of children, or other case will be promptly and thoroughly screened with a supervisor;
4. Any other Satanic type information that comes to our attention will be promptly forwarded to the Criminal Information Section for their review, screening and/or filing.

The type of information at issue is specifically regulated by City Ordinance SMC 14.12 (The "Intelligence Ordinance" - See Your SMC/RCW green binder).

Criminal Information Section Personnel are trained and experienced at handling the many and specific provisions of the ordinance. They are available to assist us if this type of information becomes ■ question during the course of a Vice Investigation.

See ■ or ■ supervisor if you have any questions about this directive.

cc: Major B.A. Thompson
Lt. Adams, C.I.S.
Leo Poort
All Vice Section Personnel

Satanic, Occult, Ritualistic Crime: A Law Enforcement Perspective

By KENNETH V. LANNING, Supervisory Special Agent, Behavioral Science Instruction and Research Unit, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia

Note: This article was completed after the killings in Matamoros, Mexico, became known in April 1989. There is nothing known to the author about this case that changes the opinions and recommendations ■ forth in this article.

The belief that there ■ connection between satanism and crime ■ certainly not new. In fact, one of the oldest theories of crime causation ■ demonology. Concern about satanic or occult activity has peaked from time to time throughout history. Concern in the late 1970s focused primarily on "unexplained" deaths and mutilations of animals, and in recent years has focused on child sexual abuse and the alleged human sacrifice of missing children. In 1999, it will probably focus on the impending "end of the world."

Today, satanism and ■ wide variety of other terms ■ used interchangeably in reference to certain crimes. This discussion will analyze the nature of "satanic, occult, ritualistic" crime and focus on appropriate law enforcement responses to it.

Recently a flood of law enforcement seminars and conferences have dealt with satanic and ritualistic crime. These training conferences have various titles, such as "Occult in Crime," "Satanic Cults," "Ritualistic Crime Seminar," "Satanic Influences in Homicide," "Occult Crimes, Satanism and Teen Suicide" and "Ritualistic Abuse of Children."

The typical conference ■ from ■ to three days and many of them include the same presenters and instructors. A wide variety of topics are usually discussed during this training, either as individual presentations by different instructors or grouped together by ■ or ■ instructors. Typical topics covered include the following:

1. Historical overview of satanism, witchcraft and paganism from ancient to modern times.

2. Nature and influence of fantasy role-playing games, such as Dungeons and Dragons.

3. Lyrics, symbolism and influence of rock and roll, Heavy Metal and Black Metal music.

4. Teenage "stoner" gangs, their symbols and their vandalism.

5. Teenage suicide by adolescents dabbling in the occult.

6. Crimes committed by self-styled satanic practitioners, including grave and church desecrations and robberies, animal mutilations and even murders.

7. Ritualistic abuse of children as part of bizarre ceremonies and human sacrifices.

8. Organized, traditional ■ multigenerational satanic groups involved in organized conspiracies, such ■ taking over day care centers, infiltrating police departments and trafficking in human sacrifice victims.

9. The "Big Conspiracy" theory, which implies that satanists are responsible for such things as Adolph Hitler, World War II, abortion, pornography, Watergate and Irangate, and have infiltrated the Department of Justice, the Pentagon and the White House.

During the conferences, these nine ■ are linked together through the liberal use of the word "satanism" and some common symbolism (pentagrams, 666, demons, etc.). The implication often is that all ■ part of a continuum of behavior, a single problem or some common conspiracy. The information presented is ■ mixture of fact, theory, opinion, fantasy and paranoia, and be- ■ some of it can be proven or corroborated (desecration of cemeteries, vandalism, etc.), the implication is that ■ is all true and documented. The distinctions among the different ■ ■ blurred even if, occasionally, a presenter tries to make them. This ■ complicated by the fact that almost any discussion of satanism and witchcraft is interpreted in the light of the religious beliefs of those in the audience. Faith, not logic and reason, governs the religious beliefs of most people. As a result, some normally skeptical law enforcement officers accept the information disseminated at these conferences without critically evaluating it ■ questioning the ■. Nothing said ■ such conferences will change the religious beliefs of the attendees. Such conferences illustrate the ambiguity and wide variety of terms involved in this issue.

Definitions

The words satanic, occult and ritualistic ■ often used interchangeably. It is difficult to precisely define Satanism (with ■ capital S), and ■ attempt will ■ made ■ do ■ here. However, it is important to realize how the word satanism (with a small s) is used by many people. Simply put, for ■ people satanism ■ any religious belief system other than their ■. The Ayatollah Khomeini referred ■ the United States ■ the "Great Satan." In the British Parliament, ■ Protestant leader called the Pope the anti-Christ. In her book, *Prepar for War*, Rebecca Brown, M.D., has a chapter entitled "Is Roman Catholicism Witchcraft?" Dr. Brown also lists among the "doorways" to satanic power and or demon infestation the following: fortune tellers, horoscopes, fraternal oaths, vegetarianism, yoga, self-hypnosis, relaxation tapes, acupuncture, biofeedback, fantasy role-playing games, adultery, homosexuality, pornography, judo, karate and rock music. Dr. Brown states that rock music "was a carefully masterminded plan by none other than Satan himself." The ideas expressed in this book may seem extreme and even humorous. This book, however, has been recommended ■ a serious reference in law enforcement training material ■ this topic.

In books, lectures, handout materials and conversations, the author has heard all of the following referred to ■ satanism:

- Church of Satan
- Ordo Templi Orientis
- Temple of Set
- Demonology
- Witchcraft
- Paganism
- Santeria
- Voodoo
- Rosicrucians
- Freemasonry
- Knights Templar
- Stoner Gangs
- Heavy Metal Music
- Rock Music
- KKK
- Nazis
- Scientology
- Unification Church
- The Way

Hare Krishna
Rajneesh
Religious Cults
New Age
Astrology
Channeling
Transcendental Meditation
Holistic Medicine
Buddhism
Hinduism
Mormonism
Islam
Orthodox Church
Roman Catholicism

At law enforcement training conferen-

ces, witchcraft, santeria, paganism and the occult are frequently referred to as forms of satanism. It may be a matter of definition, but these things are not necessarily the same as traditional Satanism. The worship of lunar goddesses and nature and the practice of fertility rituals is not satanism. Santeria is a combination of 17th century Roman Catholicism and African paganism.

Occult means simply "hidden." All unreported or unsolved crimes might be regarded as occult, but in this context the term refers to the action under influence of supernatural powers, some secret knowledge of them or an interest in paranormal phenomena. Occult does not imply satanism, evil, wrongdoing or crime. Indeed, historically the principal crimes deserving of consideration as "occult crimes" are the frauds perpetrated by fortune tellers and "psychics" who, for a fee, arrange visitations with dead loved ones and commit other financial crimes against the gullible.

Many individuals define satanism from a totally Christian perspective, using this word to describe the power of evil in the world. With this definition, any crimes, especially those which are particularly bizarre, repulsive or cruel, can be viewed as satanic in nature. Yet, it is just as difficult to precisely define Christianity or any complex spiritual belief system.

What is Ritualistic Crime?

The biggest confusion, however, is over the word ritualistic. During law enforcement training conferences on this topic, ritualistic almost always seems to mean satanic or at least spiritual. Ritual can refer to a prescribed religious ceremony, but in its broader meaning refers to any customarily repeated act or series of acts. The need to repeat these acts can be cultural, sexual or psychological, as well as spiritual.

Cultural rituals could include such things as what a family eats on Thanksgiving Day or when and how presents are opened at Christmas. The initiation ceremonies of fraternities, sororities, gangs and other social clubs are other examples of cultural rituals.

Since 1972, the author has lectured about sexual ritualism, which is nothing

more than repeatedly engaging in an act or series of acts in a certain manner because of a sexual need. In order to become aroused and/or gratified, a person must engage in the act in a certain way. This sexual ritualism may include such things as the physical characteristics, age or gender of the victim, the particular sequence of acts, the bringing or taking of specific objects and the use of certain words or phrases.

This is different than the concept of M.O. (method of operation) known to most police officers. M.O. is something done by an offender because it works. Sexual ritual is something done by an offender because of a need. Deviant acts, such as urinating on, defecating or even eviscerating a victim, are far more likely to be the result of sexual ritualism than religious or "satanic" ritualism.

From a criminal investigative perspective, two other forms of ritualism must be recognized. The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III-R)* defines obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) as "repetitive, purposeful and intentional behaviors that are performed in response to an obsession, or according to certain rules in a stereotyped fashion." Such compulsive behavior frequently involves rituals. Although such behavior usually involves noncriminal activity such as excessive hand washing or checking that doors are locked, occasionally compulsive ritualism can be part of criminal activity. Certain gamblers or firesetters, for example, are thought by some authorities to be motivated in part through such compulsions. Ritual can also stem from psychotic hallucinations and delusions. A crime can be committed in a precise manner because a voice told the offender to do it that way or because a divine mission required it.

To make this more confusing, cultural, religious, sexual and psychological ritualism can overlap. Some psychotic people are preoccupied with religious delusions and hear the voice of God or Satan telling them to do things of a religious nature. Offenders who feel little, if any, guilt over their crimes may need little justification for their antisocial behavior. As human beings, however, they may have fears, concerns and anxiety over getting away with their criminal acts. It is difficult to pray to God for success in doing things that are against His commandments. A negative spiritual belief system may fulfill their human need for assistance from and belief in a greater power to deal with their superstitions. Compulsive ritualism (e.g., excessive cleanliness or fear of disease) may be introduced into sexual behavior. Even many "normal" people have a need for order and predictability and therefore may engage in family or work rituals. Under stress or in times of

change, this need for order and ritual may

Ritualistic crime may fulfill the cultural, spiritual, sexual and psychological needs of an offender. Crimes may be ritualistically motivated and may have ritualistic elements. The ritual behavior may also fulfill basic criminal needs to manipulate victims, get rid of rivals, send a message to enemies and intimidate co-conspirators. The leaders of a group may want to play upon the beliefs and superstitions of those around them and try to convince accomplices and enemies that they—the leaders—have special "supernatural" powers.

The important point for the criminal investigator is to realize that most ritualistic criminal behavior is not motivated simply by satanic or religious ceremonies. At law enforcement conferences, presenters have attempted to make an issue of distinguishing between "ritual," "ritualized" and "ritualistic" abuse of children. These subtle distinctions, however, are of little significant value to the criminal investigator.

What is Ritualistic Abuse of Children?

This is not an easy question to answer. Most people today use the term to refer to abuse of children that is part of an evil spiritual belief system, which almost by definition must be satanic.

Dr. Lawrence Pazder, author of *Michelle Remembers*, defines ritualized abuse of children as "repeated physical, emotional, mental and spiritual assaults combined with a systematic use of symbols and secret ceremonies designed to turn a child against itself, family, society and God." He also states that "the sexual assault has ritualistic meaning and is not for sexual gratification."

This definition may have value for academics, sociologists and therapists, but it creates potential problems for law enforcement. Certain acts engaged in with children (kissing, touching, appearing naked, etc.) may be criminal if performed for sexual gratification. If the ritualistic acts are in fact performed for spiritual indoctrination, potential prosecution may be jeopardized, particularly if the acts can be defended as constitutionally protected religious expression. The mutilation of a baby's genitals for sadistic sexual pleasure is a crime. The circumcision of a baby's genitals for religious reasons is most likely a crime. The intent of the acts is important for criminal prosecution.

The author has been unable to precisely define ritualistic abuse and prefers not to use the term. It is confusing, misleading and counterproductive. Certain observations, however, are important for investigative understanding.

Not all spiritually motivated ritualistic activity is satanic. Santeria, witchcraft, voodoo are most religious cults, not satanism. In fact, all spiritually or religiously based abuse of children has

abuse that could be termed ritualistic by various definitions is more likely to be physical and psychological rather than sexual in nature. If a distinction needs to be made between satanic and non-satanic child abuse, the indicators for that distinction must be related to specific satanic symbols, artifacts or doctrine, rather than the presence of any ritualistic element.

Not all such ritualistic activity with a child is a crime. Almost all parents with religious beliefs indoctrinate their children into that belief system. Is circumcision for religious a child abuse? Does having a child kneel on a hard floor reciting the rosary constitute child abuse? Does having a child chant a satanic prayer or attend a black mass constitute child abuse? Does a religious belief in corporal punishment constitute child abuse? Does group care of children in a commune or cult constitute child abuse? Does the fact that any acts in question were performed with parental permission affect the nature of the crime? Many ritualistic acts, whether satanic or not, are simply not crimes.

When a victim describes and investigation corroborates what sounds like ritualistic activity, several possibilities must be considered. The ritualistic activity may be part of the excessive religiosity of a mentally ill, psychotic offender. It may be a misunderstood part of sexual ritualism. The ritualistic activity may be incidental to any real abuse. The offender may be involved in ritualistic activity with a child and also may be abusing a child, but one may have little or nothing to do with the other.

The offender may be deliberately engaging in ritualistic activity with a child as part of child abuse. The motivation, however, may not be to indoctrinate the child into a belief system, but to lower the inhibitions of, to control and manipulate, and/or to confuse the child. In all the turmoil over this issue, it would be a very effective strategy for any child molester to deliberately introduce ritualistic elements to his crime to confuse the child and therefore the criminal justice system.

The ritualistic activity and the child abuse may be integral parts of a spiritual belief system. In that case, the greatest risk is to the children of the practitioners. But this is true of all cults, not just satanic cults. A high potential of abuse exists for any children raised in a group isolated from the mainstream of society, especially if the group has a

charismatic leader whose orders are unquestioned and blindly obeyed by the members. Sex, money and power are most often the main motivations of the leaders of such cults.

What makes a Crime Satanic, Occult or Ritualistic?

Some would answer that it is the offender's spiritual beliefs or membership in a cult or "church." If that is the criteria, why not label the crimes committed by Protestants, Catholics and Jews in the same way? Are the atrocities of Jim Jones, in Guyana, Christian crimes?

Some would answer that it is the presence of certain symbols in the possession or home of the perpetrator.

What does it mean then to find a crucifix, Bible, rosary, etc., in the possession or home of a bank robber, embezzler, child molester or murderer? If different criminals possess the same symbols, are they necessarily part of a big conspiracy?

Others would say that it is the presence of certain symbols such as pentagrams, inverted crosses and so on at the crime scene. What does it mean, then, to find a symbol spray-painted on a wall or carved into the body of a victim? What does it mean for a perpetrator to leave a Bible tied to his murder victim? What about the possibility that an offender deliberately left such symbols to make it look like a "satanic" crime?

Some would argue that it is the bizarreness or cruelty of the crime: body mutilation, amputation, drinking of blood, eating of flesh, or of urine or feces. Does this mean that all individuals involved in lust murder, sadism, vampirism, cannibalism, urophilia and coprophilia are satanists or occult practitioners? What does this say about the bizarre crimes of psychotic killers such as Ed Gein or Richard Trenton Chase, both of whom mutilated their victims as part of their psychotic delusions?

A few might say that it is the fact that the crime was committed on a date with satanic or occult significance (Halloween, May Eve, etc.) or the fact that the perpetrator claims that Satan told him to commit the crime. What does this mean for crimes committed on Thanksgiving or Christmas? What does this say about crimes committed by perpetrators who claim that God or Jesus told them to do it? One note of interest is the fact that in handout and reference material collected by the author, the number of dates with satanic or occult significance ranges from 8 to 110. This is compounded by the fact that it is sometimes stated that satanists celebrate these holidays on several days on either side of the official date that the birthdays of practitioners are also be holidays. The exact dates and exact dates of the holidays and the meaning of symbols listed may also vary depending on who prepared the material. The handout material is often distributed without identifying the author or documenting the original source of the information. It is then frequently photocopied by attendees and passed on to other police officers with no one really knowing its validity or origin.

Far more crime and child abuse has been committed by zealots in the name of God, Jesus and Mohammed than has ever been committed in the name of Satan.

Most, however, would probably answer that what makes a crime satanic, occult or ritualistic is the motivation for the crime. It is a crime that is spiritually motivated by a religious belief system. How then do we label the following true crimes?

- Parents defy a court order and send their children to an unlicensed Christian school.

- Parents refuse to send their children to any school because they are waiting for the second coming of Christ.

- Parents beat their child to death because he or she will not follow their Christian beliefs.

- Parents violate child labor laws because they believe the Bible requires such work.

- Individuals bomb an abortion clinic or kidnap the doctor because their religious belief system says abortion is murder.

- A child molester reads the Bible to his victims in order to justify his actions with them.

- Parents refuse life-saving medical treatment for a child because of their religious beliefs.

- Parents starve and beat their child to death because their minister said the child was possessed by demonic spirits.

Some people would argue that the Christians who committed the above crimes misunderstood and distorted their religion, while satanists who commit crimes are following theirs. But who decides what constitutes a misinterpretation of a religious belief system? The individuals who committed the above-described crimes, however misguided, believed that they were following their religion as they understood it. Religion was and is used to justify such behavior as the Crusades, the Inquisition, Apartheid, segregation, and violence in Northern Ireland, India and Lebanon.

Who decides exactly what "satanists" believe? In this country, ■■■ cannot even agree on what Christians believe. At many law enforcement conferences, *The Satanic Bible* is used for this, and it is often contrasted or compared with the Christian Bible. *The Satanic Bible* is, in essence, a 150-page paperback book written by one man in 1969. To compare it to a book written by over 30 authors ■■■ a period of thousands of years is ridiculous, even ignoring the possibility of divine revelation in the Christian Bible. What satanists believe certainly isn't limited ■■■ other peoples' interpretation of a few books. More importantly, it is subject to some degree of interpretation by individual believers, just ■■■ Christianity is.

The fact is that far ■■■ crime and child abuse has been committed by zealots in the name of God, Jesus and Mohammed than has ever been committed in the name of Satan. Many people don't like that statement, but few can argue with it.

Although defining ■ crime ■ satanic, occult or ritualistic would probably involve a combination of the criteria set forth above, the author has been unable to clearly define such ■ crime. Each potential definition presents a different set of problems when measured against an objective, rational and constitutional perspective. Each offender in a group may have a different motivation for the crime. The author has discovered that the facts of so called "satanic crimes" are often significantly different from what is described at law enforcement training conferences or in the media. The actual involvement of satanism ■ the occult in these cases usually turns out to be secondary, insignificant ■ nonexistent.

The Law Enforcement Perspective

The perspective from which one looks at satanic, occult or ritualistic crime is extremely important. Sociologists, therapists, religious leaders, parents and just plain citizens each have their own valid concerns and views about this issue. This discussion, however, will deal only with the law enforcement perspective.

The law enforcement perspective must focus ■ crime, recognizing that the fact that an activity is "satanic" does not necessarily ■■■ is a crime ■ that ■ is not ■ legitimate religious practice protected by the First Amendment. Within the personal religious belief system of a law enforcement officer, Christianity may be good and satanism evil. Under the

Constitution, however, both are neutral.

This is ■ important, but difficult, ■■cept for many law enforcement officers to accept. They are paid to uphold the Constitution and enforce the penal code, not the Ten Commandments. The apparently increasing numbers of teenagers and some adults dabbling in satanism and the occult may be cause for ■■■ for parents, school officials and society. What law enforcement can or should do about it ■ another matter entirely. Police interference with free exercise of constitutional rights potentially ■■■ major problems and conflicts.

What is the justification for law enforcement officers giving presentations ■ satanism and the occult ■ citizen groups, PTAs ■ school assemblies? Is ■ public relations, ■ safety program or crime prevention? If it ■ crime prevention, how much crime ■■ be linked to satanic or occult activity, and what do such presentations do ■ prevent the crime? Law enforcement agencies should carefully consider the legal implications and justification for such presentations. Is the fact that satanism ■ the occult is or can be ■ negative influence on some people enough justification for such law enforcement efforts?

When ■ emotional issue, such ■ the sexual abuse of children, ■ combined with ■■■ more emotional issue, such as people's religious beliefs, it ■ difficult to maintain objectivity and remember the law enforcement perspective. Some police officers may even feel that all crime is caused by evil, all evil is caused by Satan and, therefore, all crime is satanic crime. This may be a valid religious perspective, but ■ is of ■■ relevance to the investigation of crime for purposes of prosecution.

Many of the police officers who lecture ■ satanic ■ occult crime do not even investigate such cases. Their presentations are more a reflection of their personal religious beliefs than documented investigative information. They are absolutely entitled ■ their beliefs, but introducing themselves as current or former police officers and then speaking ■ religious advocates causes confusion. As difficult ■ it might be, police officers must separate the religious and law ■■ enforcement perspectives when they are lecturing ■ investigating in their official capacities as law enforcement officers. Many law enforcement officers begin their presentations by stating that they ■■ not addressing ■■ judging anyone's religious beliefs, and then proceed to do exactly that.

Some police officers have resigned rather than curtail ■ limit their involvement in this issue ■ ordered by their

departments. Perhaps such officers deserve credit for recognizing that they could no longer keep the perspectives separate.

Law enforcement officers who believe that the investigation of satanic/occult crime puts them in conflict with supernatural forces of evil should probably ■ be assigned to these cases. If, however, such officers must be or ■■ assigned, they ■■ need the power of their own spiritual ■■ system in order ■ deal with the superstition and religious implications of these cases. The religious ■■ of officers should provide spiritual strength and support for them, but should ■■ affect the objectivity and professionalism of the investigation.

The law enforcement perspective requires avoiding the paranoia that has crept into this issue and into some of the law enforcement training conferences. Paranoid ■■ systems ■■ characterized by the gradual development of intricate, complex and elaborate systems of thinking based on and often proceeding logically from misinterpretation ■ actual events. Paranoia typically involves hypervigilance over the perceived threat, the belief that danger awaits around every ■■■ and the willingness ■ take up the challenge and do something about it. Another very important aspect of this paranoia ■ the belief that those who do

Law enforcement officers must be objective fact finders. It is not their job to believe children or other complainants; it is their job to listen.

not recognize the threat ■ evil and corrupt. In this ■■■ view, ■■ is either with them ■ against them.

Concern over satanic crime and ritualistic abuse of children ■ highly polarizing. After one presentation ■ this topic, ■ student wrote in a critique that the author was obviously an "agnostic cultist." Some zealots ■■ use the ■■ "clean" to refer ■ law enforcement officers who have ■■ been infiltrated by the satanists. If ■■ police officers or military personnel practice ■■■■ ■ paganism, does that mean that law enforcement and the military have been infiltrated? The word "infiltrated" ■ used only when talking about ■ unpopular belief system. Protestants, Catholics a ■ Jews are no longer thought of ■ "infil-

trating" the police and military, but not long ago Jews were thought by many to have done so.

Overzealousness and exaggeration motivated by the religious fervor of those involved in law enforcement training is more acceptable than being motivated by ego or profit. There are those who are deliberately distorting and hyping this issue for personal notoriety and profit. Satanic and occult crime have become a growth industry. Speaking fees, books, video and audio tapes, prevention material, and television and radio appearances all bring egoistic and financial rewards.

Law enforcement officers must be objective fact finders. It is not their job to believe children or other complainants. It is their job to listen. The law enforcement perspective can't ignore the lack of physical evidence (no fingerprints, even hairs, fibers or fluids left by violent murders), the difficulty of successfully committing a large-scale conspiracy crime (the more people involved in any crime conspiracy, the harder it is to get away with it), and human nature (intragroup conflicts resulting in individual self-serving disclosures would be bound to occur in any group involved in organized kidnapping, baby breeding and human sacrifice). If and when members of a destructive cult commit murders, they are bound to make mistakes, leave evidence and eventually make admissions in order to brag about their crimes or to reduce their legal liability. The discovery of the murders in Matamoros, Mexico, in April 1989 and the results of the subsequent investigation are good examples of these dynamics.

Bizarre crime and evil can occur without organized satanic activity. The law enforcement perspective requires that we distinguish between what we know and what we're not sure of.

The facts are

- Some individuals believe in and are involved in satanism and the occult.
 - Some of these individuals commit crime.
 - Some groups of individuals share these beliefs and involvement in satanism and the occult.
 - Some members of these groups commit crime together.
- The unanswered questions are
- What is the connection between the belief system and the crimes committed?
 - Is there an organized conspiracy of satanic and occult believers responsible for interrelated serious crime (e.g., molestation, murder)?

After all the hype and hysteria is put aside, the realization sets in that most satanic/occult activity involves the commission of no crimes, and that which does

usually involves the commission of relatively minor crimes such as trespassing, vandalism, cruelty to animals or petty thievery. The law enforcement problems most often linked to satanic or occult activity are vandalism, desecration of churches and cemeteries, looting from churches and cemeteries, teenage gangs, animal mutilations, teenage suicide, child abuse, kidnapping, and murder and human sacrifice.

Valid evidence shows some "connection" between satanism and the occult and the first two problems set forth above. The "connection" to the third problem is far more uncertain.

Even where there seems to be a "connection," the nature of the connection needs to be explored. It is easy to blame involvement in satanism and the occult for behaviors that have complex motivations. A teenager's excessive involvement in satanism and the occult is usually a symptom of a problem and not the cause of a problem. Blaming satanism for a teenager's vandalism, theft, suicide or act of murder is like blaming a criminal's offenses on his tattoos: both are often signs of the rebelliousness and lack of self-esteem that contribute to the commission of crimes.

The law enforcement investigator must objectively evaluate the legal significance of any criminal's spiritual beliefs. In cases, including those involving satanists, it will have little or no legal significance. If a crime is committed as part of a spiritual belief system, it should make no difference which belief system it is. The crime is the same whether a child is abused or murdered as part of a Christian, Hare Krishna, Moslem or any other belief system. Crimes generally are not labeled with the religion of the perpetrator's religion. Why then are the crimes of child molesters, rapists, sadists and murderers who happen to be involved in satanism and the occult labeled as satanic or occult crimes? If criminals use a spiritual belief system to rationalize and justify or to facilitate and enhance their criminal activity, should the focus of law enforcement be on the belief system or on the criminal activity?

Several documented murders have been committed by individuals involved in one way or another in satanism or the occult. In some of these murders, the perpetrator has even introduced elements of the occult (e.g., satanic symbols at the crime scene). Does that automatically make these satanic murders? It is the author's opinion that it is not. Ritualistic murders committed by serial killers or sexual sadists are not necessarily satanic or occult murders. Ritualistic murders committed by psy-

chotic individuals who hear the voice of Satan are no more satanic murders than murders committed by psychotic killers who hear the voice of Jesus or Christian murders.

Rather, a satanic murder can be defined as a murder committed by two or more individuals who rationally plan the crime and whose primary motivation is to fulfill a prescribed satanic ritual calling for the murder. By this definition, the author has been unable to identify one documented satanic murder in the United States. Although such murders may have and can appear in small numbers, in addition, the commission of such killings would probably mark the beginning of the end for such a group. It is highly unlikely that they could continue to do several people, every year, year after year, and be discovered.

A brief typology of satanic and occult practitioners is helpful in evaluating what relationship, if any, such practices have to crimes under investigation. The following typology is adapted from the investigative experience of Officer Sandi Gallant of the San Francisco Police Department, who began to study the criminal aspects of occult activity long before it became popular. No typology is perfect, but the author finds this typology because it is simple and offers investigative insights. Most practitioners fall into one of three categories, any of which can be practiced alone or in groups.

1. **Youth Subculture.** Most teenagers involved in fantasy role-playing games, heavy metal music or satanism and the occult are going through a stage of adolescent development and commit no significant crimes. The teenagers who have serious problems are usually those from dysfunctional families or those who have poor communication within their families. These troubled teenagers turn to satanism and the occult to overcome a sense of alienation, to obtain power or to justify their antisocial behavior. For these teenagers, it is the symbolism, not the spirituality, that is important. It is either the psychopathic or the oddball, loner teenager who is most likely to get into serious trouble. Extreme involvement in the occult is a symptom of a problem, not the cause. This is not to deny, however, that satanism and the occult are negative influences for a troubled teenager. But hysterically warn teenagers to avoid this "mysterious, powerful and dangerous" thing called satanism will drive many teenagers right to it. Some rebellious teenagers will do whatever will most shock and outrage society in order to flaunt their rejection of adult norms.

2. **Dabblers (Self-styled).** For these practitioners, there is little or no spiritual motivation. They mix satanism, witchcraft and paganism. Symbols mean what

they want to mean. Molesters, rapists, drug dealers and murderers may dabble in the occult and may commit their crimes in a ceremonial or ritualistic way. This category has the potential to be the most dangerous, and of the "satanic" killers fall into this category. Their involvement in satanism and the occult is a symptom of a problem and a rationalization and justification of antisocial behavior. Satanic/occult practices (as well as those of other spiritual belief systems) can be used as a mechanism to facilitate criminal objectives.

3. *Traditional (Orthodox, Multigenerational)*. These are the true believers. They usually wary outsiders. Because of this and constitutional issues, such groups are difficult for law enforcement to penetrate. Although there is much we don't know about these groups, of there is little or no hard evidence that they are involved in serious, organized criminal activity. In addition, instead of being self-perpetuating master crime conspirators, true believers probably have a similar problem with their teenagers rebelling against their belief system.

Many police officers ask what we look for during the search of the scene of suspected satanic activity. The answer is simple: look for evidence of a crime. A pentagram is a criminally significant symbol unless it corroborates a crime or a criminal conspiracy. If a victim's description of the location or the instruments of the crime includes a pentagram, then the pentagram would be evidence. But the same would be true if the description included a crucifix.

There is no way any one law enforcement officer can become knowledgeable about all the symbols and rituals of every spiritual belief system that might become part of a criminal investigation. The officer needs only to be trained to recognize the possible investigative significance of such signs, symbols and rituals. Knowledgeable religious scholars, sociologists and other true experts in the community can be consulted if a detailed analysis is necessary. Any analysis, however, may have only limited application, especially in cases involving teenagers, dabblers and other self-styled practitioners. The problem is, signs, symbols and rituals mean anything that practitioners want them to mean and/or anything that observers interpret them to mean. The meaning of symbols can also change over time, place and circumstance. A swastika spray-painted on a wall an ancient symbol of prosperity and good fortune, a recent symbol of Naziism and anti-Semitism, or a current symbol of paranoia and adolescent defiance? The peace sign, which in the 1960s was a familiar antiwar symbol, is now supposed to be a satanic symbol.

Despite what is sometimes said or suggested, law enforcement training conferences, police have no authority to seize any satanic or occult paraphernalia they might see during a search. A legally valid reason must exist for doing so. It is the job of law enforcement to

prevent satanists from engaging in noncriminal teaching, rituals or other activities.

Conclusions

There must be a middle ground in this issue. Concern about satanic or occult activity should not be a big joke limited to religious fanatics. On the other hand, law enforcement is now locked in a life-and-death struggle against the supernatural forces of ancient evil. Law enforcement officers need to know something about satanism and the occult in order to properly evaluate their possible connections and motivations for criminal activity. They must know when and how beliefs, symbols and paraphernalia can be used to corroborate criminal activity. From a community relations perspective, they must also learn to respect spiritual beliefs that may be different or unpopular but not illegal. The focus must be on the objective investigation of violations of criminal statutes.

Until hard evidence is obtained and corroborated, the American people should not be frightened into believing that babies are being bred and eaten, that 50,000 missing children are being ordered in human sacrifices of that satanists are taking over America's day centers. No one can prove with absolute certainty that such activity has not occurred. However, the burden of proof, would be in a criminal prosecution, on those who claim that it has occurred. As law enforcement agencies evaluate and decide what they can or should do about satanic and occult activity in their communities, they might also consider how to deal with the hype and hysteria of the "anti-satanists." The overreaction to the problem can clearly be worse than the problem. An unjustified crusade against those perceived as satanists could result in wasted resources, unwarranted damage to reputations and disruption of civil liberties.

In general, the law enforcement perspective must best be maintained by investigators repeatedly asking themselves what they would do if they acts in question part of Protestant, Catholic or Jewish activity. If a law enforcement agency wants to evaluate the group spiritual framework within which a crime is committed, it is appropriate, accurate and objective to refer to such crimes as cult crimes rather than as satanic, occult or ritualistic crimes. The "Sects, Cults and Deviant Movements" seminar put on by the Institute of Police Technology and Management at the University of North Florida in Jacksonville, Florida, is a good example of this objective, broad-based approach. Satanic cults have no more law enforcement significance than many other potentially destructive cults that exist in this country.

FBI's Lanning sides with Satan, says former top bureau official

Former FBI official Ted Gunderson, in an interview to *EIR* editors Jeffrey Steinberg and Carol White, warned about the spreading plague of satanism and satanic-related crime and sharply criticized the bureau for covering up the crisis. A full text of the interview will be published in the July 1990 issue of *EIR*'s counterintelligence newsletter *Investigative Leads*.

Prior to his retirement from the FBI on March 30, 1979, Gunderson had spent 28 years with the bureau, ending his career as the senior special agent-in-charge of the Los Angeles Field Division, directing 700 employees and an annual budget of \$22.5 million. Immediately following his retirement, he was appointed by then-Attorney General Griffin Bell to direct the security arrangements for the Pan-American Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Returning to Los Angeles, he set up a private firm, International Security Consultants.

Among the first investigations Gunderson undertook with ISC involved a former Green Beret officer, Dr. Jeffrey McDonald, who was accused of murdering his wife and children in Fayetteville, North Carolina in 1970. McDonald contends that his family was murdered by a ~~satanic cult~~ similar to the Manson Family, which had carried out their grisly murders on the West Coast just months before the McDonald murders.

As the result of his work for attorneys representing Dr. McDonald, Gunderson became increasingly aware of the existence of a nationwide satanic underworld engaged in drug trafficking, pornography, ritualistic murders, and other crimes. For the last decade, Gunderson has developed an expertise in the field. More recently he has been involved in investigating alleged ritualistic sexual abuse of students at the McMartin Day School in Manhattan Beach, California, and similar allegations of satanic cult-related crimes in Washington State. (In the McMartin case, a jury acquitted the two defendants on 52 counts of the indictment in January 1990, but failed to reach a verdict on 13 of the counts; a second trial is expected to take place on those charges.) In 1983, Gunderson, along with investigative journalist Maury Terry, author of *The Ultimate Evil*, helped develop critical evidence in the ritualistic murder of Broadway impresario Roy Radin.

Gunderson has appeared on nationwide television shows,

including the Geraldo Rivera show, probing the satanic crime threat. He has recently written a book-length guide for locating missing persons, titled *How To Locate Anyone Anywhere Without Leaving Home*, which is available from Ted L. Gunderson Associates, P.O. Box 5080, Long Beach, California 90805 for \$10, shipping and handling included.

The FBI suppressed evidence

In his interview with *EIR*, Gunderson was particularly critical of the role that his former agency has played in recent years in suppressing evidence of a burgeoning nationwide satanic criminal structure. He focused much of his harshest criticism on FBI Special Agent Kenneth Lanning, the current head of the bureau's Behavioral Science unit and the FBI Training Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Since the discovery of a satanic burial site on a drug plantation near Matamoros, Mexico last spring, Lanning has written a number of articles denying the existence of a satanic problem in the United States, blaming the widespread concern over ritualistic crimes on religious fundamentalists, overzealous investigators, and quacks. Two of Lanning's harshest attacks on the idea of satanic ritualistic crimes appeared in the October 1989 issue of *Police Chief* magazine and in a special report published in December 1989 by the National Center For Missing and Exploited Children. Lanning has written that more people have been killed in the names of Jesus and Mohammed than in the name of Satan.

To which Gunderson responds:

"In my opinion, other than Aleister Crowley, Anton LaVey, and Michael Aquino [all well-known satanists active in the United States this century], Ken Lanning is probably the most effective and foremost speaker for the satanic movement in this country, today or any time in the past."

Based on his own experiences probing the McDonald, McMartin, and other cases, Gunderson is certain that a nationwide satanic underground exists in the United States.

"My investigations over a 10-year period have led me to the exact opposite conclusions than those of Ken Lanning. There is every indication that there is a loose-knit satanic cult network operating in the U.S. It is probably a combination

of: ■ high-level group of people linked to kiddy porn, prostitution, drug trafficking and other criminal activity internationally. This more organized structure filters down to independent groups of satanists probably not tied directly to the first network. These local groups also engage in drug trafficking, ritualistic activities like animal and human sacrifices. And below them, we encounter high school-age kids who go to the occult shops and buy the satanic literature and set up their own local independent groups. From hundreds of interviews that I have personally conducted in every part of the country, I encounter a persistent pattern everywhere. All the stories fit the ■■■ mold: animal and baby sacrifices, the ■■■ of candles and other ritualistic props, robes, chanting, etc. All of these victim-survivors, from children to adults, ■■■ all telling the same basic story.

"In the McMartin case, for example, before any criminal charges were filed against anyone, 460 complaints were filed with the Manhattan Beach police. Are we to believe that 460 families fed their children the same story of ritualistic sexual abuse, animal sacrifices, etc.? This is a suburban, affluent area, middle class and up—not the kind of people inclined toward the belief in satanic conspiracies."

How many children ■■■ really missing?

Gunderson attacked Lanning's recent claims that the number of documented ■■■ of missing children in the United States last year was under 100, with the majority of those cases being teenagers fleeing rotten home environments:

"The FBI has ■ accurate count of the number of automobiles stolen every year. It knows the number of homicides, rapes, and robberies. But the FBI has no idea of the number of children who disappear every year. They simply do not ask for the statistics. Every month every major police department in the United States files its uniform crime statistics with the FBI. It would be simple for the bureau to add one more column to the statistics and get ■ breakdown of every reported case of missing children. But they don't do it. They have no scientific basis for making any estimates about the number of missing children—not to even mention children who are kidnaped for ritualistic purposes and, in some cases, murdered. I am convinced that the FBI does not ask for these statistics because they do not want to see them. They would be confronted with ■ instant public outcry for action, because the figures would show a major social problem. That problem would demand action.

"Up until several years ago, there was ■ built-in prejudice among even local police and prosecutors against investigating ritualistic crimes. I have interviewed parents who went ■ the police with detailed accounts from their children having been sexually abused. As soon as the investigations began to get into ■■■ of ritualistic activities the probes would be shut down. I don't think that this was due to satanist penetration of law enforcement in every instance. I think that there ■■■ a built-in prejudice.

"Fortunately, in the past few years, ■ number of local police investigators in different parts of the country have seriously taken up the issue of satanic crime. In some cases, these officers have developed their expertise on their own time. Now, however, local police are more conscious of the growing ■■■ represented by satanic related crime, ritualistic violence, etc. But the problem is national. Many of the crimes we are talking about—interstate transporting of pornographic material, kidnaping, interstate drug trafficking, etc.—are federal crimes. A federal clearing house for intelligence on satanic-related crime is urgently needed.

"I have evidence chiseled in stone showing that the U.S. Army and the Department of Justice covered up that satanic angle and framed up Dr. McDonald. The McDonald case could have exposed ■ major heroin-smuggling operation out of Vietnam involving highly placed Army officials running drugs into the U.S. in the body cavities of dead GIs."

Rather than creating such ■ capability ■ assist the work being done by local police and many private groups, the FBI is consciously attempting to bury the entire issue and drive local police into dropping their own efforts.

"I am convinced that we are confronted with ■ serious satanic penetration of every level of society, government ■ every level.

"I was first exposed to this problem of penetration when I investigated the McDonald ■■■. Within 10 months of being hired, I had obtained a signed affidavit from Helene Stokeley, a member of the satanic cult that carried out the murders of the McDonald family. Yet an overzealous prosecutor ignored that evidence and proceeded to prosecute Dr. McDonald. I have evidence chiseled in stone showing that the U.S. Army and the Department of Justice covered up that satanic angle and framed up Dr. McDonald. Why? Among other things the McDonald ■■■ could have exposed a major heroin-smuggling operation out of Vietnam involving highly placed Army officials running drugs into the U.S. in the body cavities of dead American GIs—green body bags loaded with heroin. Elements of this story even ■■■ out publicly in the Jan. 1, 1973 issue of *Time* magazine. But that was just the tip of the iceberg. When the McDonald ■■■ goes into a retrial—as I am confident it will—there will be definite information about the cover-up—the drug angle and the corruption of the prosecution."

XII.
DRUGS

**ARMY AND C.I.A. INVOLVEMENT IN BRINGING
DRUGS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM VIETNAM**

A Report

In 1980 an informant told me that drugs were being flown into Army bases from Viet Nam in the late 1960's and early 1970's. I visited the library and researched the subject. To my surprise there has only been one article written on this topic in a national publication. (See attached Time Magazine article January 1, 1973).

I have been told by informants that the Army personnel involved in this operation, who were subsequently prosecuted were a minute percentage of those active in the drug operation. I have also been told that some high ranking Army officers who were in charge of this drug ring have never been identified. Informants have advised that the Army investigation of the operation was controlled and manipulated to conceal its magnitude and the extent of participation. If true, this accounts for the Army drug cover up of the MacDonald murders as described by Helena Stoeckley.

Helena Stoeckley advised that her Satanic Cult group planned the MacDonald murders Halloween night 1969. At that time MacDonald was assigned to the military hospital in Fort Bragg, N.C. but was moonlighting for extra money at the civilian hospital in Fayetteville. Most military personnel sought treatment for drug overdoses at the civilian rather than the military hospital to avoid a dishonorable discharge. Someone at the civilian hospital was reporting these individuals to Army officials and they were dishonorably discharged.

Stoeckley told P.E. Beasley, a retired Fayetteville police officer, that her Satanic Cult group was trafficking drugs during this period. (Stoeckley was an informant for Beasley at the time). One of their members delivered drugs to New York City every other week. The group planned and carried out the MacDonald murders without the knowledge or approval of the drug community which included a number of civilians (at least two attorneys) and military personnel. Stoeckley told Beasley that the leaders of the Fayetteville/Fort Bragg drug network felt that their operation would be exposed if the Satanic Cult group was investigated for the murders so they framed Dr. MacDonald.

Stoeckley told Beasley and me in October 1980 she would "drop a bombshell" and "tell all" if given immunity. I asked the Department of Justice for immunity for her. When Dr. MacDonald's new defense attorney (a former Assistant U.S. Attorney) learned about this in 1982, he wrote to the Department of Justice and told them to disregard my request. There was never any follow up.

Stoeckley died in January 1983. She had been dead in her apartment for four days. She was nude from the waist down, the kitchen faucet was running* and her six month old child was alive on the floor.

*According to informants, Satanists almost always leave a satanic sign at the murder scene. Running water is a known satanic sign.

According to the autopsy report she died of "slight" pneumonia of each lung and cirrhosis of the liver. (Normally this is a lingering death not a sudden death). A week before she died she was beaten up in a parking lot and told to keep her mouth shut. Four days before she died she called Beasley who lived five hours away and told Beasley she had an emergency and must see him immediately. Beasley called MacDonald's defense attorney who forbid him to go to Stoeckley.

Coffins and Corruptions

The literature of the illicit narcotics trade bristles with tales of perniciously ingenious capers and official corruption. It will probably be a long time, however, before any new chapters can top the now unfolding. In one case, it is believed that traffickers used the bodies and caskets of American servicemen to smuggle drugs into the U.S. from Southeast Asia. In the second, huge quantities of heroin confiscated by the New York police department were systematically stolen, put back into the trade, and may now be a part of the haul for the holidays. Herewith reports on the cases:

Grisly Smuggling

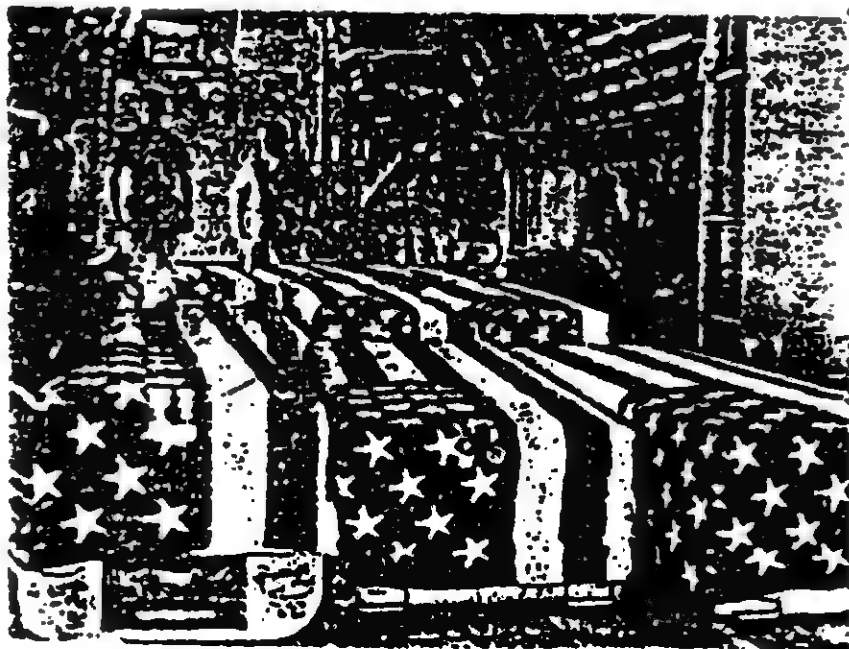
It looked like a routine flight home from Southeast Asia with a stop at Hickam Field, Hawaii, before the final leg to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware. Aboard the KC-135 were 64 passengers, many of them G.I.s, and military coffins. Suddenly, the plane was ordered to reroute slightly and land at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. There federal authorities, acting on a tip that 20 kilos of heroin were aboard, virtually dismantled the transport apart. They did not find any drugs, but they did discover that some of the bodies, which had undergone autopsy earlier, had recently been restitched.

The agents arrested Thomas Edward Southerland, 31, of Castle Hayne, N.C., who was dressed in the uniform of a U.S. Army sergeant. Southerland, who falsely claimed he had served a twelve-year hitch in the Army, was arrested on charges of impersonation and using fake documents.

Southerland was arraigned in U.S. district court in Baltimore and held in lieu of \$50,000 bail. That seemed pretty high for the formal charges, but Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Marr made the bail high by convincing a district court judge that Southerland was an "incredibly high risk." The reason: federal authorities believe that Southerland is an operative in an international ring that allegedly has been smuggling millions of dollars worth of heroin into the U.S. over the past eight years. The principal transportation investigators contend, however, that the

The grisly logistics are not as difficult as they may appear to be. Smugglers with access to military facilities apparently have managed to sew the heroin into the corpses in Southeast Asia. While the body count is low these days, it only takes a few to bring in a sizable amount of drugs. The smugglers can do this—as well as travel back and forth at will—by dint of counterfeit credentials. On this flight the heroin was presumably removed at Hickam Field, where many military transports from Indochina stop for 16 to 24 hours before proceeding to the mainland. The planes there are under minimal guard.

Since there are no customs inspections, this is relatively easy. Authorities estimate that the ring buys the drug in Southeast Asia for \$1,700 a kilo and resells it in the U.S. for up to \$250,000. A full-scale investigation is under way both in the U.S. and in Southeast Asia. If it bears out these suspicions, the nation—already battered by the sorry conflict—will find itself face to face with the most vicious case of war-profiteering in its history.



CO-DRAPED COFFINS OF SERVICEMEN COMING HOME
grizzly logistics are so difficult.

Will a Bizarre Suit Become a Watergate of the Jungle?

By GEORGIE ANNE GEYER

An incredible suit filed recently in Miami by two Costa Rican-based American journalists threatens to open a potentially sordid chapter in the convoluted story of the United States vs. the Sandinistas.

The suit names 30 Americans, Nicaraguans and Cuban exiles—including two retired generals and two former CIA officials—as being involved in drug trafficking, gun-running and even assassination attempts on anti-Sandinista leader Eden Pastora and Lewis Tumba, the American ambassador to Costa Rica.

If the charges are true, the \$22.5 million lawsuit could provide the "straw that broke the camel's back" in defeating the troubled \$100 million aid to the contra. But are the charges true? Or is this ideological fantasy, or perhaps something else? Consider the lineup of bizarre characters on all sides.

On the left side of the ring are the plaintiffs, Tony Avirgan and his wife, Martha Honey, who are stringers for the Associated Press and a number of other news organizations. Both are known in Costa Rican press circles as, in effect, pro-Sandinista agitators. They make such pro-Sandinista statements at press conferences that many consider them to be merely working for the Marxist Nicaraguan regime.

The suit is being carried by the Christian Judicial, which is not a religious organization per se, but is in fact a group of leftist lawyers headed by attorney Robert Choe-han, who said that the suit would be "Watergate II" and would lead to the impeachment of six to 15 members of this Administration, whom he compares to the "Watergate crooks." He was quoted in a United Press article as saying that, with "Judeo-Christian ethics" and the "30s in their hearts, his staff are 'social change artists' who want to 're-link the human family back to their cosmic environment.'"

Also working on the case is Fenton Communications of Washington, a public relations firm headed by David S. Fenton, who in 1983 represented the Nicaraguan government and organized news conferences for officials of the rebel Marxist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, which the United States is bitterly opposing.

On the right side of the ring are the defendants, a very mixed bag, which includes such respected men as retired Army Maj. Gen. John Singlaub (who has been raising non-military aid money for the contra), John Hull, a CIA-connected rancher in Costa Rica and a whole caboodle of Cuban and Nicaraguan adventurers involved in the contra struggle against the Sandinistas in Costa Rica.

While the case involves all sorts of dramatic allegations, what is perhaps most important is that the complaint challenges the common view that the May 30, 1984,

bombing at La Puma, the base camp of anti-Sandinista leader Eden "Commander Zero" Pastora, was carried out by the Sandinistas through a man pretending to be a Danish journalist named Per Hansen.

Instead, in a bizarre new turn, Avirgan and Honey accused one of the defendants, an anti-Kadafi and far-right Libyan, Amos Gail, now living in Miami, of the crime, which did not kill Pastora but did kill several others at the camp that day. As if that is not enough for one's conspiracy quotient, they say that Gail was working for the far-rightist Chicom intelligence service, and that his Libyan nationality would have served to frame blame on Col. Moammar Kadafi instead of the U.S. group. And if that is not enough, they accuse this group of planning to assassinate Tumba, blame that on the Sandinistas and then involve an American named as Messenger.

Even there had been an attempt to kill the ideological propaganda of the people pursuing the suit, one might reasonably suppose that the Sandinistas would have at least noticed this suit and its history the moment it appeared and then always following responsibility removed by all.

But Associated Press reporters did top-notch investigations with a year ago said, when they found several lower-level contra leaders in drug smuggling with the Sandinistas (and who worked for United States to pay a role in "hauling" the Communists), the reporters did not find high-level involvement.

We know that various far-right elements within the Contra Administration and the CIA and the National Security Council would not let this go. It is a characteristic leader who can be taken at any controls that would be that a group of CIA or NSC officials, perhaps out of control, would attempt to link this. And the American ambassador? Well, now, thank God, there has been no evidence of that kind of horror, but there has been evidence of the Sandinistas' attempts, such as a Riquelme terrorist now back in jail in Spain, who was sent from Managua three years ago to assassinate Pastora.

One can only pray that there is no truth to these charges. One can only hope the CIA and the NSC, which has been directing a lot of this mischief down there, have learned to keep these kinds of adventurer/killers in line and that they are not repeating the kinds of damage that they have done to the United States in the past.

One can only hope that the suit is, as it initially seems, a Sandinista, or Cuban, or combined leftist attempt to discredit all contra aid. Because if the charges are even moderately true, the Administration is in for some new trouble.

Georgie Anne Geyer is a syndicated columnist.

The following article appeared in the April, 1988 issue of
INTERVIEW Magazine:

Note Mr. Daniel Sheehan ~~states~~ the CIA flew drugs into ~~the~~ U.S.
during ~~the~~ Viet Nam War. If the Army and the CIA flew drugs in-
to the U.S. during this period there possibly ~~was~~ collusion be-
tween members of ~~these~~ agencies.

(2)



MORE CONTRA- VERSY

The Christie Institute's Daniel Sheehan spins a tale of secret wars, CIA schemes, and global conspiracy.

Sometime this summer, Daniel Sheehan, chief counsel to the Christie Institute, a Washington public-interest law firm, is finally going to get his chance to take on what he calls the "secret team." Sheehan, representing a freelance journalist injured in a bombing attempt on the life of an uncooperative contra leader in Nicaragua, has been arguing that a group of 29 men, many of whom are ex-U.S. intelligence officers, have been overseeing a secret war of covert assassination, drug smuggling, gunrunning, and general terrorism with the assistance of U.S. officials who approve of their anticommunist orientation. Because of the unique provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act, Sheehan has the right—he can show injury to his client—to sue an entire syndicate for damages (in this case \$20 million worth) even though not all members are accused of plotting the bombing. In the view of Sheehan and his admirers, the Iran/contra hearings were just a sideshow. The real show will take place this summer.

Sheehan is no stranger to well-publicized, controversial legal causes. Among the cases he has participated in are the \$1.3 million settlement won by the estate of a man killed during the Vietnam War.

He leveled against the city of Greensboro, North Carolina, two police officers, and the Ku Klux Klan for the families of five demonstrators killed in a 1979 rally (this despite verdicts of innocence in state and federal trials of the same defendants); the First Amendment criminal defense of the United Artists film *Last Tango in Paris*; and, as a young associate at Cahill, Gordon and Reindel, *The New York Times*' victory in the Pentagon Papers case.

Sheehan is working with his wife, Sarah Nelson, executive director of the Institute, to put together the massive legal case against the alleged conspirators. Sheehan says that Christie runs on an annual budget of \$3 million, most of the 60 staff members, including Sheehan and Nelson, earn just over \$15,000 a year. While Sheehan's considerable charisma and Christie's dramatic charges have excited progressives throughout the country, most of Washington remains quite skeptical.

Sheehan was interviewed in the Christie Institute's headquarters, in a decaying neighborhood in Northeast Washington. His office—a fifteen-minute walk from the Capitol steps—is situated in an aging brownstone far away from the power law firms on K Street and the liberal think tanks of a few

by
Eric
Alterman

photograph by

ERIC ALTERMAN: So you're going to nail the "secret team" in court. Let's start at the beginning. We've got a bombing that takes place in 1977.

DANIEL SHEEHAN: May 30, 1984.

EA: Contra leader Eden Pastora, who's not cooperating with the CIA, is bombed at his press conference in La Peca, Nicaragua, just over the Costa Rican border. Three journalists are killed—

DS: And five others—nonjournalists. Eighteen or twenty-four people are seriously injured. We don't know the exact count.

EA: Pastora is injured but not killed. The United States blames the Sandinistas.

DS: The United States doesn't do anything. The Reagan administration—executive branch, State Department, and CIA—all accuse the Sandinistas.

EA: Your client, ABC cameraman Tony Avirgan, is injured in the bombing. He and his wife, fellow journalist Martha Honey, launch an investigation for the Committee to Protect Journalists; they name John Hull as the man who facilitated the bombing.

DS: That's right.

EA: John Hull sues them for libel.

DS: Brings an actual criminal charge against them in Costa Rica.

EA: And loses. Enter Danury Sheehan?

DS: Right. I said to Tony and Martha, "Look, you ought to continue with this thing, sue them in the federal court in Miami. We'll do that for you." In May of 1986, they retained the Christic Institute to prepare a civil case against 29 people who conspired to blow up the press conference. More broadly, we are charging under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act that these 29 people organized a "criminal racketeering enterprise" that engaged in drug smuggling, gunrunning, political assassinations, money laundering, and other criminal acts in support of the contras and earlier covert wars.

Under the RICO Act, we are given broad powers to subpoena and examine these people's business records and other transactions. Under RICO, in order to have standing to prosecute the syndicate, a member of the syndicate or one of its lieutenants has to have injured you in your commercial activities. A cameraman's equipment was blown up and his business ruined. We've got standing, then, to go after the people who bombed him. We're going after people like John Hull, Felipe Vidal, René Corvo, the Villaverde brothers, Ramón Palacio, and others. We talk about the detailed meetings that took place to plan the bombing. We name who was there. We're saying that they used C-4 explosives, which were part of the syndi-

cate's shipment of arms to mount an illegal war against Nicaragua. Pastora is in the way. Members of the syndicate took steps to eliminate him.

EA: This is the CIA?

DS: This is men in the CIA. There's a group of men within, and around, the CIA who've been involved together in covert activities since the passage of the National Security Act in 1947, which set up the Central Intelligence Agency. Clark Clifford [Counsel to the President under Truman] stated expressly that there was never any intention to allow members of the CIA the right to engage in covert operations. What happened is that field operators in the agency decided to garner that authority for themselves. But we can't really get at any of them because they weren't directly involved in the supply of military equipment that injured our clients. We tracked as far back as we could,

to 1959, to find the guys who were directly involved. We saw very clearly that they had undertaken a virtually identical operation against Cuba.

EA: This is the "secret team"?

DS: Exactly right. They crossed into a totally black area when they decided to set up a secret assassination program to eliminate Castro. In order to disguise it, they worked with the Mafia: Santo Trafficanti, Johnny Roselli, Sam Giancana—these were garden-variety Mafiosi. That way, if any part of their enterprise was ever exposed, people would say the mob did it. It was a good piece of disinformation. It was believable. They got in bed with organized crime. If they could assassinate Castro, the payoff would be that the racketeering syndicate could reestablish itself in Cuba. It didn't work, but these people established relationships with the Mafia. There's a lot of information that the Mafia has access to which is of importance to a covert operations group. It's a whole milieu in which to move. Theodore Shackley ran the operation. It was shut down because several operatives were caught smuggling drugs into the U.S. in 1965.

When this happened, Shackley and his deputy, Tom Clines, were transferred to Laos.

EA: How do you know that Clines was his deputy?

DS: Clines was the director of training. I know that because I've talked to Carl Jenkins, a fellow CIA agent, who trained the guys on the ground. Clines took over from Jenkins. Shackley went over to Laos. I know that from talking to CIA people in Laos. I know that from talking to guys in the Criminal Investigation Division of the U.S. Army who met with him. I know that from talking to Jerry Zeilman, chief of staff and general consul for the Committee on the Judiciary [1973-74], who talked

with Theodore Shackley when he had portfolios spread out all over the floor, trying to figure out who he was going to bring in. He picked Clines first.

I know they were trying to recruit an opium warlord named Vang Pao in order to use his Hmong tribesmen as "unconventional warfare" assets. During 1965, Vang Pao's competitors in the opium-trafficking business were mysteriously assassinated. Vang Pao was totally grateful to be the monopoly controller of opium in exchange for his services. It was a very subtle and smooth operation. Shackley, Clines, and Offie's buddy Richard Secord didn't want the communist Pathet Lao [the Laotian equivalent of the Viet Cong] to come into power. They told Vang Pao, "We've got some trainers here." Carl Jenkins, Chi Chi Quintero, and Richard Secord. They engaged in an "overt" covert operation, which essentially consisted of hunting down the leadership of the Pathet Lao and a "covert" covert section, which assassinated them.

Basically the whole program in Southeast Asia ran from '65 to '75. Even though Shackley and Clines bounced out of there for a two-year period, from '71 to '73—when they were back at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, doing Western Hemisphere stuff, which was primarily Chile—by September of '73 they were again in charge of Far East operations. At that point, Carl Jenkins asked for early retirement from the CIA. He went to Australia. Then Richard Secord started showing up in Australia. Chi Chi Quintero started showing up in Australia. Tom Clines started showing up in Australia. Michael Hand, a former Green Beret, started show-

ing up in Australia. They all showed up at the same place—the Nugan-Hand Bank in Sydney. We've got a New South Wales investigative report on the Nugan-Hand Bank to prove it. We've also got direct information on the tonnage of weapons removed from Vietnam during the last two years of the war and brought to an indoor air base in Thailand. You've got money going down to Nugan-Hand and weaponry going to the air base.

EA: So these men in high positions in the CIA are smuggling money out of Laos and Vietnam, storing guns in Thailand, and depositing money in Australia?

DS: That's right.

EA: John Stockwell, Ralph McGehee, and Frank Snepp—disgruntled CIA agents—have problems with your thesis at this point. They attribute the transportation of heroin and the smuggling of guns directly to the CIA.

DS: They're saying that this is definitely the CIA running the operation as a matter of policy. I don't know that to be true. If Stockwell, McGehee, Snepp to

tacking ■ for being more conservative in my charges than they are. They're saying that the CIA did it. I'm saying that all I've got is that these men did it.

EA: Pick it up from there.

DS: At that stage, from 1971, when ■ Phoenix Project was exposed, to 1976, which was the year to elect a new president, there was ■ whole chain of public revelations about ■ operations by Senator Frank Church's Select Committee to Study Government Operations. Not just the Phoenix Project or the Cuban stuff, but also domestic covert operations: FBI phone taps, Operations Chaos, Cable Splicer, and Leorcham. The CIA plot to overthrow elected socialist president Salvador Allende in Chile was being exposed.

In 1975, Shackley, who was the associate deputy director for operations—this is ■ savvy guy ■ dealing with—says, "We've got potential big trouble here." He calls a meeting, off the record. A conversation occurs in the winter of '75 to '76, in the armored limousine of Richard Secord. Edwin Wilson, who's sitting there, says, "What if Carter gets elected? What's going to happen to our operations? We're going to have to set up some sort of operation 'outside,' because we know how essential these activities are." All the steps being taken—shipping the weapons to Thailand, the money to Australia—are "preparations." In my opinion, they are not a "back channel" for the agency. They are preparations for an "off-the-shelf" operation, if it becomes necessary.

EA: Like that described by Ollie North at the Iran/Contra hearings?

DS: Exactly. After Carter was ■ in November of 1976, Shackley, Clines, Secord, Erich ■ Marbod [assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs under Kissinger], and Wilson met at the Crystal City Marriott Hotel. They said, "Bingo! It's happened. ■'re looking at a reform administration here. This means curtains for our operation. We're going to have to set up a private company to be able to continue." And they ■ up the International Research ■ Trade Corporation (IRT). One of Wilson's attorneys started setting things up over in Switzerland; they set something up down in the Grand Caymans. They ■ up ■ account in Switzerland; IRT became partners with the Egyptian-American Transport and Service Company (EATSCO). ■ came ■

officer for IRT, which later became EATSCO, because EATSCO owned ■ percent of IRT. That's their operation. The partners were Shackley, Clines, Secord, ■ Marbod, and Wilson.

EA: This company was set up to transfer arms to Egypt in the aftermath of the Camp David Accord?

DS: That's right. This is the "off-the-shelf" operation.

EA: Tell ■ about their connection to ■ Shah and Somoza.

DS: The link between Iran and Nicaragua is really ■ fascinating one. Wilson ■ working for Clines and Shackley in Iran. He was supplying electronic surveillance equipment to the SAVAK, the ■'s secret police, ■ help them in their search-and-destroy missions against alleged terrorists opposing the Shah.

EA: Officially or unofficially?

DS: Officially through 1976. But ■'s funding ■ axed because he wouldn't reveal what the program was about. However, in 1977 Wilson discovered that he was still being funded—by someone else. He was working directly for Shackley and Clines, who were both still ■ the agency.

EA: So Wilson was unwittingly working for a private company and no longer for the U.S. government?

DS: Wittingly or unwittingly—with Wilson, it doesn't make much difference, as long as he thinks he's covered. He's doing that operation. He's going ■ them when they bust all these people—they line them up and blow them away. They kill them, one right after another, time after time, mission after mission. He knew exactly what was happening.

EA: They were opponents of the Shah?

DS: That's right. Then they discover that there's a group of Iranians being trained outside Iran who are coming back into the country ■ assassinating the SAVAK leadership. Shackley and Clines tip Wilson that they're being trained somewhere in Libya. Wilson moves in with fellow CIA agent Frank Terpil and the others, who first start supplying slow fuses to the Libyans, then C-4 explosives, then trainers to use the C-4s, and then assassins, and it goes on up the hierarchy until Wilson can locate the base. He finds the base. He gets ■ PLO contact to tell him when the next group of five people are leaving Libya for Iran. He gets the false names on their passports and their flight numbers. And then they're assassinated. He also finds out that a group of Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, as well as people against Marcos in the Philippines, are being trained in Libya.

EA: These are left-wing people?

DS: Oh, yes. They're all ■ Libya: opponents ■ Marcos, opponents of Somoza, opponents ■ the government in El Salvador, opponents of the government in

■ a real live terrorist training base. DS: The executive branch would. They were direct-action teams. I'm not taking position on this, good or bad. I Shackley's group ■ assassinating the Wilson is told to pass the information the Nicaraguans being trained in Libya Chi Chi Quintero.

EA: Who was Chi Chi Quintero working for?

DS: For Shackley and Clines.

EA: Was he on the CIA payroll when George Bush was the director and Gerald Ford?

DS: No. He worked in the security department of Pemex—the Mexican national monopoly—under Jorge Diaz Serrano

■ was the former business partner George Bush at the Zapata Oil Company. ■ Shackley was the director of operations under George Bush at the CIA.

In October of 1977, Carter cuts off military equipment and further intelligence information to Somoza. In February of 1978, Wilson, Clines, Doug Schlachter—longtime Wilson associate—Quintero and Good-Time Charlie Wilson—a ■ Texas—fly to Nicaragua meet with Somoza and offer him ■ they're going to give him intelligence ■ on his opponents, coming in Nicaragua, who ought to be ■. They have a special security team of ■, paid \$80,000 apiece, headed up Chi Chi Quintero. We've got the paper the contracts, everything. And they offer to sell Somoza the weapons that have been cut off. They carry on negotiations for years, from February of 1978 to February 1979. The deal is closed by Chi Chi Quintero. How do I know that? Because Quintero told Carl Jenkins about it in detail.

EA: Why do you think Jenkins gave ■ information?

DS: To try to protect the CIA. He sat down in a meeting with this guy Fergus, the deputy of Bob Gates [deputy director of the CIA], ■ said, "I want you understand this: Shackley's operation not the CIA's. If you're going to sue him let the chips fall where they may. It is us."

So they've got a major ■ operation going on down there in Central America. They started to supply equipment to Somoza before he fell. Afterward, Quintero reestablished the contract: continued to supply Somoza's top fifty military commanders, in their incarnation as the "contras." To this day, the top fifteen of the fifteen military commanders the contra army are the same men ■ were present at those meetings with Quintero. They're being supplied by Shackley, Secord, and Albert Hakim, ■ became involved with them. Secord u

Get me to Ollie North.

DS: January '81, in comes Ronald Reagan. The new administration decides to supply military equipment to the *contras*. What are they going to use? They've got a whole gunrunning *network* set up by Theodore Shackley.

EA: Did Bill Casey have any relationship with these people?

DS: Well, Shackley was the director of the transition team for *contra* operations for the Reagan administration, selected by Bill Casey. But they couldn't bring Shackley back into the CIA, because it would reveal that he was Wilson's partner. *By* this point, *Shackley* had been indicted for selling arms to Qaddafi.

EA: What happens then?

DS: Casey takes over the *contra* supply operation. This is where it's not clear. The information we have is that the CIA used the same supply network—the same guys *who* got caught mining the Nicaraguan harbors and passing *assassination* manuals. This is no accident. Well, if there was supposedly no big assassination program going on down there, what were all those dead bodies? They were just assassinations from *the* program. And, as of 1981, a particular guy had to give the okay on all of these hits before they could be made. That was William Buckley.

EA: William Buckley, the CIA agent who was held hostage?

DS: That's right. The head of the antiterrorist group of the CIA, whom they stupidly sent over to become the Beirut station chief for the agency. In March of '84, Buckley was kidnapped and taken out to the Bekaa Valley outside Beirut. He was then taken to Iran, to the holy city of Qum, but brought back to die in the Bekaa Valley.

EA: Does this explain the CIA's and the White House's obsession *with* Buckley?

DS: That's exactly right. *Shackley* he started talking about *the* "off-the-shelf" operation—the assassination program.

EA: Why *did* the Iranians revealed what *he* said?

DS: Because that's exactly what has given them the leverage to get the Tow missiles.

EA: But right *now* that's over with?

DS: It isn't over with. It isn't close to over with. George Shultz made three more passes *at* getting those missiles, even after the arms deal was revealed. You just *check* it. [The public record of the Iran/contra affair *shows* only one meeting, *on* December 13, 1981, between State De-

partment and *CIA* officials and representatives of the Iranian government after the *arms* sales *deal* revealed.—ed.]

EA: The existence of Buckley's videotaped confession is keeping Iran safe from the *United* States?

DS: That's exactly right. That's why the

very first meeting in January, November of '84. It's no coincidence; you've got this private enterprise engaged in a number of operations. They've got an assassination program going, which *is* functioning under Shackley, Clines, *and* Quintero. They've got Secord supplying weapons. They're supplying weapons not only to the *contras*, but also to the anti-Marxist UNITA *rebels* in Angola *and* the rebels *in* Ethiopia, as they had to the Smith government in Rhodesia in the '70s—all over the place. They've got six major theaters of operation. Congress doesn't have the spine, from their point of view, *to* do what has to be done to fight the communists. Then, when they take Buckley in Iran, *it* turns *out* these guys *who* are involved in the "off-the-shelf" operation are the same ones who were eliminating terrorists in Iran with *Wilton*. Why *is* it that the same guys who are running the stuff to the *contras* somehow end up in the middle of the Tow missile sale? Why does that happen? There must be more people around than that who can speak Farsi. But you don't have more people than that who work for Shackley. That's how that thing comes down.

EA: First of all, how do you know that Shackley is the man in charge here? David McMichael, who also works at the Christie Institute and is a former CIA agent—a "dissident" CIA agent—says that this is only a passing hypothesis.

DS: I know it because the people who told me that Secord, Hakim, and Clines were supplying weapons to the *contras* are the same ones who said that this was Shackley's operation.

EA: You've given those sources to the judge, but you haven't released them to the media?

DS: That's right.

EA: You refuse to give them to the media?

DS: No; I don't. Each time the question has come up, I've told you who they were. I told you about Carl Jenkins. And there's Eugene Wheaton, a retired U.S. Air Force warrant *officer*. Wheaton was an antiterrorist advisor to the SAVAK for the U.S. Army. He knows all these guys. He was involved with *some* of the officers *in* the Air Force's special investigations section *who* were looking into *the* overruns and overcharges from *the* Secord was the Foreign Military Sales director.

EA: So your sources *are* Jenkins and Wheaton?

DS: Right. Jenkins, Wheaton, *and* Ferguson.

EA: What happened next?

DS: Casey comes on board, and the supply network functions from June of 1981. But by March of '84, Casey knew that the *deal* was up. Congress was going to pass the

take *their* hands off and let it run. And it continues to run.

EA: What is Ollie North's relationship to the "enterprise"?

DS: North was the deputy director of the National Security Council in charge of "political and military liaison," *which* that means. He was "liaison" to the secret

team. Buckley was kidnapped in March of '84, and in April of that year the National Security Council Decision Directive 138 was signed. The directive formed a Ter-*rorism* Interagency Working Group headed by none other than Ollie North. Ollie was *an* expert on terrorism; he got involved with the antiterrorist dimensions of the thing. Then the CIA took its hands off. Since Ollie was more involved than he was supposed to be, given the Boland Amendment, all the fire came down on him.

EA: He's taking the hit.

DS: That's right. But he ain't running the show.

EA: Tell me what the show is with regard to drug running in Nicaragua and how your clients were wronged.

DS: The fact is, we don't have any evidence that the *contras* were directly involved in drug smuggling until mid-1983 to mid-1984—when Congress was considering cutting off funding. For years, the anti-Castro 2506 Brigade in Miami has acted as the middleman for the Medellin Cartel and the Galante family—the Mafia—to bring cocaine into the United States. They use the money to buy weapons. They've got warehouses full for that great day when they can retake the *fatherland*. They saw that the syndicate was trying to open up the Southern Front, on the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, near La Pensa. They said, "Why don't we go down there and establish another base outside the United States?"

It was a double agenda: to get involved with anticommunist fighting and to set up a midshipment point for drug smuggling. They wanted to ally themselves with the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force—the main *contra* army], which was getting supplied by the syndicate. The FDN said okay, but Eden Pastora refused to deal with them. He and the FDN were rival *contra* factions, and Pastora was already on the Southern Front. The Cubans got all upset. They *went* to John Hull.

EA: An American citizen living on a ranch in Costa Rica.

DS: A North American guy. Twenty-five years down there. He's not only a recipient of *the* syndicate's weapons *but* the *contras* down there; he's the base of operations *for* ultra-right-wing crazies, like Tom Posey's Civilian Military *Advisors* group.

EA: This *is* an American far-right paramilitary organization, a Soldier of Fortune-type group?

84 they realize that they can't persuade Pastora to join the FDN. Hall's guys, being more sophisticated than the average bear, start saying, "Hey, what's the story with this guy Pastora? Are you kidding? Just blow him away."

Then Buckley is kidnapped. [Dumas] Dewey Clarridge, who was running Latin American operations, is made the director of the CIA's Counterterrorism Center. He replaces Buckley. He delivers an ultimatum to Pastora through contra leader Alfonso Robelo: "You've got 30 days. Either you submit totally to the control of the FDN—the FDN will run the Southern Front, and you will take orders from them—or you're out of this operation." Comes the 30th, Pastora is going to stand right up to them. Going to call a press conference and spit in their eyes. He calls a press conference, they blow him up. EA: But what exactly is the connection to the "secret team"?

DS: Shackley was in charge of the assassination program, which they code-named "Fish Fire." Secord was in charge of air operations, the supply of weaponry. They've tried to open up the Southern Front. Their people have got the power to come in and run the Southern Front, and this guy has got to go. So he does. The enterprise not only supplied the C-4 explosives with the specific knowledge that they would be used for terrorist bombings inside Nicaragua, against civilians, to show that the Sandinistas weren't protect people, but also, there was a specific objective: to get rid of Pastora.

EA: What do you hope to accomplish with the affidavit against these guys?

DS: We hope to obtain all the information on the activities of these people from January 1, 1959, to show the people of the United States, in an irrefutable way, what happened. Then we will obtain a judgment against the "secret team." We will require the court face the question, which nobody wants to ask: does the executive branch have the authority to allow people to murder in a nondeclared war situation? I don't think so. We want to get that ruled upon. Then, very importantly, we want to demonstrate that an "off-the-shelf," standing-alone, self-financing covert-operations capacity, which the Iran/contras investigation supposedly revealed and put to end to, existed in this form since 1977; exists today; and will continue to exist, unless something is done to stop it.

EA: The Christie Institute, you, and specifically this affidavit have very little credibility in Washington.

DS: Because Washington didn't want to admit that the enterprise existed in the first place.

EA: Why didn't you come through with your sources when you testified before the House Select Committee on Narcotics



DS: Do you want to hear how that thing went? I'll tell you exactly how. I said, "Look, the Democratic majority in Congress is trying to get information to prove that the contras are running drugs. The Republican Party in this administration supports the contras. Ergo, the Republican Party is endorsing drug smuggling in this country. Isn't that awful? That's not how this thing should go." I said, "I'm pretty willing to give you the sources. But if I give them to you, the Republican guys sitting here—Bob Dornan [Republican, California] and the others—will be compelled to deny it. They'll say that it isn't true. They will be compelled to go out and talk to their contra friends and tell them exactly who the sources are. So I'd like to propose that we form a committee of three Republicans, chosen by the Republicans, and two Democrats, chosen by the Democrats, so that the Republicans control the subgroup. I will sit down with them and give every single source I've got. The only thing—I will personally take you to a source."

EA: Why doesn't Washington believe you today, even after all that we've heard?

DS: Because it's taboo, talking about this group.

EA: But it's not taboo among liberal Democrats.

DS: It sure is taboo among liberal Democrats. Liberal Democrats are being told to vote \$36 million to the contras. What, are you kidding?

EA: You shouldn't say that, because you could be wrong tomorrow and it

DS: But you watch what they're going to do. The Republicans are all moaning and groaning right now, saying, "You've got to support the \$36 million for the contras, or else we're not going to be able to stop the Sandinistas." I've run into this all the time. If the Republican Party advocated executing everyone over six feet tall, the Democrats would advocate executing everyone over six-foot-four. Then they'd attack you for not supporting their bill on these grounds: think about all the people whose lives you could be saving between six feet and six-foot-four. That's exactly how they function in this town. [The administration's \$36 million plan was narrowly defeated in the House. Democratic leaders then proposed an "alternative" \$30 million contra aid plan, which was also defeated.—ed.]

EA: What's the essence of this corruption?

DS: It's dialectical, deriving from pragmatic, local politics. There's no real effective protection of the public interest. What's the most radical statement you can get out of Senator Dodd [Democrat, Connecticut]? Dodd will say, "We all agree that something should be done about the Sandinista government down there because, you know, they're Marxists, but we disagree on how it should be done."

EA: What was the function of the Irancon-
tin committee?

DS: The function of the Irancon-
tin committee was to respond to the fact that Ed
Meese was getting ahead of the curve. We
were talking to these guys for six months
to try to get them to set up a select commit-
tee. We were offering them any sources
they wanted. They wouldn't do a thing
about it because there was no short-term
political advantage. It's a criticism of the
limitations of our democratic system. The
difference between reality and political
pretense is profound in this town. I'm not
trying to be vulgar or hanging my tie in my
drink with these people. I'm simply saying
that the Constitution is in major danger
here. There is a covert structure in place,
which Congress knows is in place. These
guys are not dumb. They know this thing
exists, but they don't want to talk about it.

When we were trying to set up a select
committee hearing, Peter Rodino, Democratic
chairman of the House Judiciary
Committee, said, "My God, if this is
true, my whole life has been a lie. I've
been telling people to vote for their con-
gressman, to write to their congressman if
they disagree with a certain policy. If this
is true, we haven't been in charge. I'm not
going to investigate anything like that."
What does that mean? The evolution of
our political consciousness has a long way
to go.

The difficulty is that the American peo-
ple have a deep and abiding sense that
they're being hoodwinked by politicians.
They don't know exactly how. The fact is,
when you go out and tell them about this
thing, they say, "Right!" Seventy-three
percent of the American people don't sup-
port giving a [redacted] to the [redacted]. The
lowest the polls have gone is fifty-nine
percent. How are these guys reflecting that
over here in Washington? Do you see sev-
enty-three percent of the congressmen say-
ing, "My constituents don't support this?"
EA: A lot of people who are hoping for
your success feel that you've overplayed
your hand; that, by not being careful
enough about the accusations and sources
in your affidavit, which may be seized
upon in court, you could put the country in
an even worse position, in effect clearing
these guys by destroying your own
credibility.

DS: The fact is, without the affidavit, we
wouldn't be anywhere at all. I've [redacted] forth
the information on [redacted] basis of a good faith
belief as to [redacted] that is true, and I have dared to
say what nobody [redacted] to say. There may
be a disagreement over particular items.
Obviously, I'll be able to [redacted] [redacted]
big opium money has been used to fund a
covert operation. We're very big on that.
Former agents are saying [redacted] they [redacted]
it's true.

EA: David McMichael [redacted] I [redacted] [redacted]
so sure.

DS: For someone not to believe it, they
don't know it, and they have a regular
proclivity for saying that if they don't
know, it can't be true. "How could some-
thing be true without my knowing it?"
That is the arrogance of Washington. That
is what we ran into at the [redacted] beginning.
But we're in the process of showing se-
[redacted] that our [redacted] are true. It's my
opinion that [redacted] have been very responsi-
ble and will be held responsible for prov-
ing what we've said. The fact is that [redacted]
have laid it down in a court of law. In the
deposition, the defendants were pleading
the Fifth Amendment, or claiming the
privilege not to talk about it for "national
security" reasons. They're not saying it
isn't true, nor are they willing to say how it
isn't true.

Theodore Shackley just published an
article in the Journal of Defense and Diplo-
macy saying, "How in the world could
these outrageous people suggest that there
was narcotics trafficking by anyone in the
intelligence community in Southeast
Asia? If it were true, surely the U.S. Army
would have proved it." Isn't that logic
bizarre? On the other hand, if you walk up
to most guys who were down there, guys
like David McMichael, and say, "Gee, the
intelligence community was trafficking in
opium in Southeast Asia," they'll say, "Oh
yeah, what's new?"

EA: One of your main sources is Edwin
Wilson, who was prosecuted for selling
weapons to Qaddafi, among other things,
and is spending the rest of his life in Mar-
ion Prison. According to your argument,
he was a main player in the "secret team."
Is he the most credible of witnesses?

DS: He was sitting down there in X Unit,
with nobody talking to him. I said, "I'm
aware that you believe you somehow got
the shaft. And I want you to explain to me
why you think you got the shaft. I know
that you were in there, dealing with the
guys who [redacted] up the assassination pro-
gram. You're in prison for 52 years. No-
body gives a shit about you. They all think
you're a total asshole. If you want to ex-
plain why you're not, here I am." And so
he started talking to me. When he'd get to
a particular point, if he didn't want to talk
about it, I'd say, "I know about that," and
I'd tell him what I knew. He'd say, "How
did you find out?" I'd say, "It doesn't mat-
ter how; just tell me about this part." And
he'd tell me.

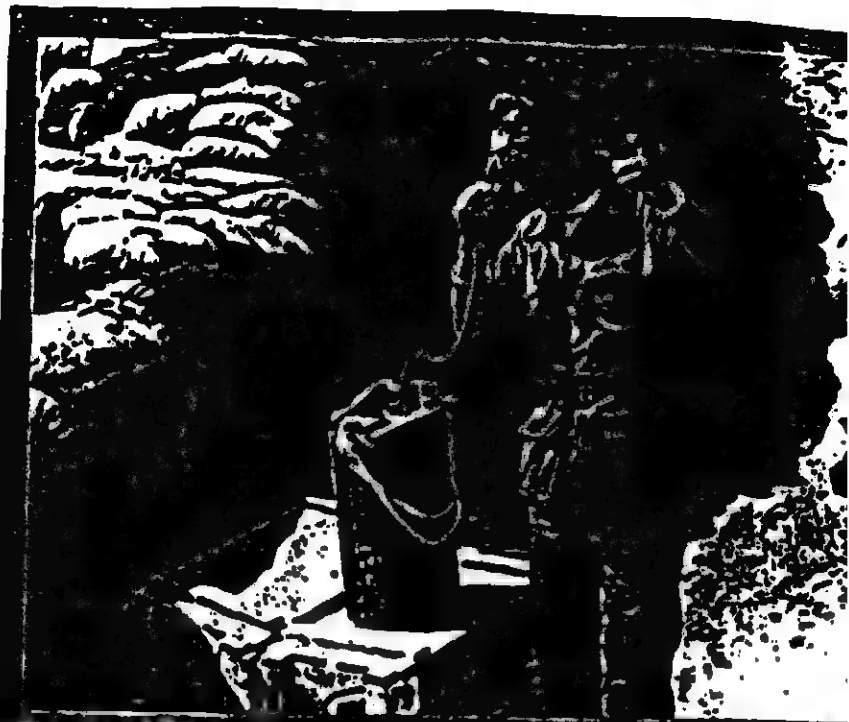
EA: You seem an unlikely person for
Wilson to choose as a confessor. Why you?

DS: I don't know. I really don't know. I
know that people talk to people and you
can never figure out why. I don't know
why people talk to cops after they've been
arrested. The cops say, "I think you robbed
a bank. Let's talk." In a couple of hours,
the person will tell them how they robbed

banks. I don't know why people do the things that they do. The fact of the matter is, they like to talk about it. Some of them are trying to feed you disinformation, so they give you part of the truth and then put a spin on it. I think I've been able to weed out what's true from what isn't. That's the primary mechanism here. I keep what I can verify. The rest is disinformation. I assemble the pieces from many different sources. They all know that I'm talking to other people. They feel compelled to beef up their story. To the extent that stories match, I get verification. To the extent that they differ, I have to check to see whether or not it's true.

EA: What are you going to do after you've won the case?

DS: We're going to take steps to see that the new administration and Congress launch major investigative hearings into the activities of the "secret team" and raise the question: where did their authority come from? If Clark Clifford, in the National Security Act of 1947, and the man who drafted the law to create the CIA, said that there was no intention to allow covert activities, where does the authority originate? It's clearly not consistent with our democratic process. We can't just criticize—and that is the hard part. We have to ask Congress to address the problem. How do they intend to deal with it? A long discussion has to be undertaken. The liberal community doesn't want to do it. That's part of the reason why these guys will talk to me. They think I'm more like them than a lot of the liberals. □



General Yang Pao, commander of Laotian forces, on January 21, 1972, the day reporters were first admitted to the once-secret base at Long Cheng, Laos.

Afterword: DOES THE CHRISTIC INSTITUTE'S CASE HOLD UP?

by Ken Silverstein

The tersest expression of the Christic Institute's case is the famous 45-page affidavit drawn up by Daniel Sheehan and his colleagues on behalf of their clients, the journalists Martha Honey and Tony Avirgan. The couple retained Sheehan after Avirgan was seriously injured in the bombing attempt on contra leader Eden Pastora's life at La Penca in 1984. The affidavit sets forth Sheehan's theory as to who was behind the bombing. Despite some dubious assertions, the portion of Christic's investigation dealing with the immediate circumstances of the bombing carries weight. It's when Sheehan and his associates start to spin their worldwide web of intrigue that questions arise.

One central problem stems from Christic's apparent desire to avoid charging any agency of the U.S. government, and in particular the CIA, with complicity in the plot. Instead, the affidavit proposes a "secret team" of private individuals masterminding decades of criminal conspiracies including assassinations and drug running. The practical consequence of confining the accusations to these individuals is that Christic's case will not be contested by the U.S. Justice Department, with its limitless financial resources, but this expedient—if it was—has not helped the persuasiveness of the case.

The basic premise of the Christic Institute lawsuit is that a secret team of former CIA officials, U.S. military officers, and arms merchants, led by Theodore Shackley and his loyal "deputy," Thomas Clines, is the group that masterminded the Christic affair. The team, as the theory goes, has worked together since the late 1960s planning the Bay of Pigs operation and other anti-Castro activities. Their

operations over the past 27 years have included operations on several continents. Major operations included running the secret war in Laos in the 1960s, assassinating political opponents of the Shah, destabilizing Allende's Chile in the 1970s, and organizing the contra war in the 1980s. At times the team has worked with the knowledge and cooperation of the CIA and at times as an "off-the-shelf," off-the-books private army.

Unfortunately, the theory, as advanced in the affidavit, that is the basis of the lawsuit and Daniel Sheehan's public pronouncements, is marred by factual errors and one critic has referred to as "excessive extrapolation." Some of the mistakes, though minor, cast some doubt on the reliability of Sheehan and Christic. Dates are inaccurate, and numbers are seemingly plucked from the air. But the serious problems involve Sheehan's contentions about the team's actual activities during the past several decades.

According to the affidavit, CIA officers Shackley and Clines were both transferred from Cuba to Laos in 1965. The following year Shackley was named chief of station, Clines serving as deputy. Their primary duties involved training indigenous Hmong tribesmen in unconventional-warfare activities, with a special emphasis on political assassination. According to the affidavit, the Hmong unit "secretly assassinated 100,000 non-combatant village mayors, bookkeepers, clerks and other civilian bureaucrats in the countries of Laos, Cambodia and Thailand." They funded these activities largely through kickbacks from the opium profits of Vang Pao (spelled Van Pao in the affidavit), a warlord whom Shackley had

According to Ralph McGehee, an ex-CIA agent who served with Shackley in Southeast Asia and is now a major critic of the agency, this is unreliable. The United States was running a major operation in Laos, which included approximately 170,000 sorties per year—mostly bombing runs—between 1969 and 1972. Records show that the entire effort was being funded by the U.S. government, to up to \$260 million per year. To suggest that any significant portion of these activities could have been funded by kickbacks from Vang Pao's drug profits is absurd, says McGehee. He also claims that the figure of 100,000 political victims is highly inflated, and points out that the United

States would have no reason to kill civilian bureaucrats in Laos, a country the U.S. was supposed to be defending.

According to the Christic Institute, Shackley and Clines, after transfers to Saigon in the late 1960s, were recalled to the United States in 1972 to direct the "Track II" operation, which involved both the "political assassination of Chilean socialist president Salvador Allende and his chief of staff in Chile and the military overthrow of the democratically elected government." In September of 1973. Actually, the "Track II" operation had begun in 1970, even before Allende took office, and his chief of staff, General Rene Schneider, had been assassinated in October of that year.

From there, Shackley and Clines moved to the CIA's East Asia division, where they "directed the Phoenix Project in Vietnam in 1974 and 1975." The Phoenix Project, the affidavit says, resulted in the political assassination "of some 60,000 village mayors, treasurers, school teachers and other non-Viet Cong administrators." But the Phoenix Project, which began during the 1960s, was over by 1972. William Colby, who supervised the project and was later named director of the agency, has acknowledged that approximately 20,000 people were killed. Some Vietnamese estimates place the figure as high as 40,000, but no one else has claimed that 60,000 people were assassinated. Also, the purpose of Phoenix was to destroy the political infrastructure of the NLF (National Liberation Front). It would hardly make sense, then, to target village mayors and treasurers, who were a part of the Vietnamese political infrastructure. In fact, as McGehee points out, they were the people who were being targeted by the Viet Cong.

After a mid-1970s stint supposedly directing an assassination project against the Shah's opponents, Shackley and Clines supervised Edwin Wilson's dealings with Muammar Qaddafi. Wilson, though providing them with arms, explosives, and

cording to the affidavit, "intelligence gathering activities—designed to [redacted] into [redacted] hands the identities, missions and targets of the Libyan, anti-Shah terrorist operations." The operation was blown when [redacted] Mulcahy (spelled *Mulcahy* in the affidavit), [redacted] worked with Wilson, "unknowingly revealed" [redacted] boss' activities to [redacted] person friendly with [redacted] federal agent.

Here again, the Christie version of events seems to be at odds with what took place. Wilson was providing large quantities of weapons to Qaddafi. If his interest was purely "intelligence gathering" there would seem to be safer means of getting it other than arming a major enemy of the U.S. Though Wilson may have received cooperation and protection from inside the agency, his dealings with Qaddafi were motivated by the huge profits to be had.

The affidavit claims that Rafael Quintero, Raúl Villaverde, and Rafael Villaverde, three Cubans with longstanding ties to the CIA who Sheehan claims have been operatives for the secret team, were contracted by Wilson to murder Libyan terrorists. But the record shows that Wilson offered to pay the Cubans to kill an opponent of Qaddafi's living in Egypt. The three men, who have no moral qualms about murder, are hard-line anticommunists and were upset that Wilson would thus be aiding Qaddafi. In September of 1976, Quintero reportedly phoned Clines, with whom he had previously worked, and protested. Clines then passed the informa-

tion on to Shackley. According to a 1981 story in the *Washington Post*, Shackley then passed this information on to [redacted] CIA officials, who notified the FBI. McGehee believes that this is true, if only because Shackley would want "to cover his ass." True or not, the fact that the Cubans—all supposedly tied to the secret team—exposed Wilson's plans to Clines does not support the overall theory of a cabal of secret operators running a covert foreign policy.

Finally, Kevin Mulcahy did not "unknowingly" reveal any information. He [redacted] talking to anyone who would listen, trying to get the CIA to take action against Wilson. He [redacted] become concerned about Wilson's activities [redacted] in 1976 called the CIA, where he talked to Shackley, to report on them. Mulcahy [redacted] changed his appearance and went into hiding. During the next several years he talked to federal agents from six different investigatory agencies, trying to expose Wilson. He was found dead outside a Virginia motel in late 1982, and was [redacted] to have [redacted] of natural causes, though [redacted] people believe he was murdered for reporting [redacted] Wilson's activities.

pects of the lawsuit that appear [redacted] be mistaken. First, Sheehan claims that Clines was Shackley's deputy [redacted] Laos, Vietnam, and the United States. McGehee and John Stockwell, another intelligence officer turned critic, both claim that Clines was never of sufficient rank to have served as Shackley's deputy. McGehee, who worked on a research project for Shackley, while both men were in Saigon, says that not only did he never see Clines there but [redacted] also knows [redacted] Shackley's deputy was at the time (he cannot reveal the man's name because of secrecy restrictions that apply to all ex-CIA officials). Also, in 1976, when Shackley was chief of the East Asia division and supposedly running the anti-Shah hit squads with Clines' assistance, they weren't even working together.

Sheehan further claims that the secret team moved off the books of the [redacted] in 1973. According to [redacted] affidavit, team members "knew that their secret anticommunist extermination program was going to be shut down" in Southeast Asia. Therefore, they began their non-CIA, private network "to operate after the end of the Vietnam campaign." The secret team's worldwide banker was supposedly Richard Armitage, then a naval officer in Saigon, [redacted] served as bursar [redacted] Vang Pao's opium money. According to Sheehan, Armitage moved [redacted] Bangkok in late 1975 and remained there until 1979, carrying out government and personal duties but largely funneling money out of [redacted] Asia into secret team assets in Iran and Australia.

Though Armitage is said to have been a key player in Shackley's network, he is not charged in the Christie lawsuit. A number of people familiar with the suit claim there is no solid evidence that connects Armitage to any of the activities in which he is implicated. In at least a portion of the time, he was supposed to be in Bangkok. Armitage was working in Washington as [redacted] administrative assistant to Senator Bob Dole, according to Dole's office [redacted] the Pentagon.

While Sheehan sees a maverick cabal, some analysts believe that Shackley [redacted] [redacted] a number of covert activities [redacted] always for the CIA. By creating a mythical conspiracy, they say, Sheehan [redacted] letting the CIA off the hook. Stockwell told one reporter that "Theodore Shackley was only one of the top 300 officers in the agency. The problem is with the policy of covert operations."

McGehee doesn't believe that there was a secret team either. He says that Shackley was certainly [redacted] the mastermind behind the Iran/contras affair and, [redacted] fact, had a minimal role. According to McGehee, Shackley was "trying to get in on the action but they ignored him."

The [redacted] report prepared by the Congressional Committee says that Shackley met with Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian arms dealer—well-known to U.S. intelligence officials—in November of 1984, in West Germany. According to the report, "Ghorbanifar told Shackley that for a price he could arrange for the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon

through his Iranian contacts.... Upon his return to the United States, Shackley sent [redacted] memorandum about his meeting with Ghorbanifar to Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, Ambassador-at-Large in the State Department and a former Deputy Director of the CIA. Walters then passed the information on to other officials, who considered the proposal a "scam"; in December, Shackley was told that the State Department "was not interested in pursuing the Ghorbanifar ransom proposal."

In other words, the supposed mastermind of the affair took Ghorbanifar's proposal straight to government officials, who turned down his offer of help. This episode lends little support to the Christie theory.

The scale of the covert activities that Sheehan accuses Shackley and associates of carrying out appears too big for a small group of private individuals, no matter how sophisticated and experienced. One analyst claims that the "CIA should be happy with the lawsuit because it removes responsibility, to a certain degree, from them." This is a fundamental point, for many of these private individuals, most notably Shackley, were high-level officers in the CIA. If there was a "team" it would be more likely have been a direct enterprise of the U.S. government. □

Information contained in the April 1988 *Interview* magazine, the August 8, 1988 *Spotlight* and the August 24, 1982 *Wall Street Journal* could explain the ~~reason~~ the Army framed Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald. The following relates to this case.

N IN-DEPTH LOOK AT: AMERICA'S DRUG PROBLEM

CIA and Big Bankers Key Drug Trade Players

The illegal drug plague is the major cause of crime in our nation and is contributing to the near destruction of an entire generation of Americans. The drug industry is a multibillion-dollar venture; and its enormous profitability is the primary reason it is so hard to contain, much less wipe out.

The economies of entire nations are run on drug money, and the private armies raised to protect the growers and distribution networks rival, and, in some cases, outgun, those of national defense forces, such as Colombia.

Of course, such financial power has enormous political implications.

For years, rumors have circulated that the drug traffic could not continue without official U.S. compliance, if not active participation. These rumors have particularly centered around U.S. intelligence agencies, alleging that the drug lords were being permitted to carry on their trade in return for performing certain favors for these agencies.

In this week's OVERVIEW, we examine the roots of these allegations and some of the more intriguing, and supportable, examples of these charges.

If any of these charges are true, then the U.S. government has much to answer for. Drugs are a serious social problem, one of the most serious facing the country today. If the government is in any way involved in drug smuggling, or even turns a blind eye to drug smugglers in return for certain favors, the public has every right to know. And, if these charges are true, and the public is informed, it would certainly topple whatever political party was in control at the time.

Thus, it is doubtful that a full and public inquiry will be called on the matter by any politician, but these charges need to be aired in order to stir the public to demand such a hearing.

Recent evidence from [redacted] and southeast Asia analyzed in a monthly SPOTLIGHT survey, throws new light on the role of the CIA and the international banks in the booming narcotics business.

The [redacted] revealing testimony—such as the report of Lt. Col. James "Bo" Gritz and the declarations of heroin warlord Khun Sa in the following pages—comes from first-hand observers in seasoned players in this lawless trade. Read in [redacted] they provide answers to the underlying questions of the U.S. drug crisis.

The narcotics market, long confined in the criminal underworld, entered on a period of expansion in 1963, law enforcement experts explained. Today it is no longer just another racket; it is the fastest-growing commodity in the world.

How was the illegal "coke and smoke" trade, denounced by politicians and pursued by police, elevated to such economic eminence? The answer that appears most likely at this point is that behind-the-scenes Washington bureaucrats and Wall Street bankers both proved willing to participate in it.

CIA operatives say [redacted] the agency is always in need of guns and money for its worldwide covert operations. It is willing to work with drug smugglers able to provide either—or both.

HAULING POT

"I was flying weapons from Florida to Honduras



RICHARD ARMITAGE

on a CIA contract in 1980," Michael Tolliver told a Senate subcommittee in sworn testimony last May. "On a typical flight we shipped about 28,000 pounds of military supplies—guns, ammunition, things like that."

"What kind of cargo did you bring back?" Tolliver was asked.

"Pot—some 25,000 pounds of it. I mean marijuana. Yeah, marijuana," the ex-CIA pilot explained. "We brought the marijuana back to Florida in the same plane."

Tolliver's startling account, The SPOTLIGHT found, is supported by similar testimony from four other drug pilots. Testifying under oath, they gave detailed descriptions of missions flown for the CIA that frequently involved black market weapons going into Central America, with loads of narcotics smuggled to Florida on the return trip.

The Latin country where the interlocking network of intelligence agents, dope dealers and international bankers is most visibly dominant is Panama.

"Drug money is the lifeblood of our economy," exiled Panamanian journalist Jaime Pedron told The SPOTLIGHT's diplomatic correspondent in Miami recently. "Panama's government pays the police and firemen with dollars derived from the narcotics traffic. Panama's two leading industries are drugs and money laundering."

Matching recent intelligence about the Panama [redacted] with data obtained from southeast Asia turns up a number of key figures linked to drugs in both regions. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage, cited by Gritz for his alleged links to Golden Triangle drug lords, was also found to be a familiar visitor to Panama where he has held several private meetings with Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, the nation's strongman, in recent months.

SHADOWY PRESENCE

The Mossad, Israel's secret service, has acquired a shadowy presence in southeast Asia since the United States abandoned Vietnam in 1973. It is also a major player in Panama's financial and drug markets. The SPOTLIGHT found, Michael Harari, veteran [redacted] of a Mossad [redacted] squad, has emerged in recent years as Noriega's right-hand man.

"There is overwhelming evidence," asserted author Jonathan Kwitny, a veteran investigator in international crime, "that U.S. agents nurtured the heroin syndicate of the Golden Triangle in the 1960s and helped export the drug."

Kwitny found that CIA operatives played a similar role in Central America. "Drug imports into the United States have been facilitated by Latin American [redacted] operations run by the CIA and the Defense Department," the noted investigative writer concluded.

Some Americans may find startling—and hard to accept—that "respectable" leaders of government

illegible

lot," said Dr. Philippe Rivera Hughesen, a drug consultant at UN headquarters in New York.

"In 1965 the U.S. federal budget for narcotics enforcement—the total appropriation for this purpose—stood at under \$4 million. Today it's over \$4 billion, a thousandfold increase. The drug bureaucrats have acquired an empire of their own. They have become a 'narcocracy'."

ENFORCEMENT EMPIRE

The domain of the Reagan administration's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which doles out most of these funds, includes fleets of ships and speedboats; squadrons of jets and helicopters; even stands of radar blimps, tethered in the waters around Florida and Georgia. In Washington, the DEA operates some of the largest official computers; abroad, it has its own attaches in U.S. embassies.

Yet, despite the growth of this empire of enforcement, dope is cheaper and more plentiful in America than ever before. Wholesale cocaine prices have dropped from a high of some \$50,000 per kilo during the early years of the Reagan era, to around

(Continued From Page 13)

forcement agent, who asked not to be quoted by name, "suggest that despite all the hoopla, more cocaine is entering the United States, along better-organized import lines and a more efficient distribution system, than ever before."

If door-pounding, badge-popping federal enforcers cannot stop the flow of dope, how does the DEA hang on to its Christmas trove of powers and perks? The answer is that it has converted the drug-alarm publicity into a racket, consistently reporting its seizures of contraband in terms of the drug's street value.

A major raid netting, say, 1,000 pounds of smuggled cocaine is announced on the front pages as a major victory: it has inflicted a heavy loss on the drug cartel—as much as \$250 million, assert the DEA spokesmen.

But in reality, law enforcement experts say, when a narcotics smuggler loses a shipment, his loss

amounts only to the cost of replacing it. Currently, the seizure of a hypothetical 1,000-pound dope cargo means a setback of about \$5 million to the Colombian cocaine cartel—a large sum that is, nevertheless, factored into the cost of doing business in advance.

CONTRARY INDICATOR

"The seizure rate for contraband drugs has shot up in recent years, nearly a hundredfold," said the law enforcement agent. "But as an indicator, it shows only that more and more dope is coming in and going into retail outlets. It is not a mark of successful drug suppression—just the contrary."

As for some of the largest Wall Street banks, led by the Federal Reserve, "I can tell you firsthand that they regard narcotics not as a crime problem, but just another commercial venture," declared Ramon Milian, a major money manager for the Colombian drug moguls.

Milian, who is serving a 43-year federal prison sentence for laundering hundreds of millions of dollars in dope profits, has appeared before several congressional committees. His calm, detailed account of how he made use of America's largest financial institutions—in fact, of the entire Federal Reserve System—to sanitize and invest vast amounts of "hot money" is one of the most revealing testimonies ever obtained by Congress.

"The banks were never concerned about the source of my mammoth cash assets," Milian recounted.

"They were preoccupied only with making even-

Gritz Says U.S.

Government in League With Drug Dealers

The following is a transcript of a recent edition of Radio Free America, the talk show on North America One hosted by Tom Valentine. Tom's guest was Lt. Col. James "Bo" Gritz. Gritz, a hero of the Vietnam War, has alleged that high U.S. government officials are actively involved in the international drug trade.

Valentine's questions are in bold. Responses are in regular type.

Bo, you were on a television show with a fellow by the name of Ron Paul, the Libertarian candidate for president. I understand. And last night Ron was our guest on this show and we talked all about the Libertarian point of view and then we finally got to the legalization of narcotics, of dope.

And a lot of the callers and the people got a little uptight with that one, and I understand that you have some very strong views about narcotics in this country.

Tom, there is no question that I have a strong stand on narcotics. I was with Ron Paul; we were on the Morton Downey Jr. show—which is becoming quite popular. It's a kind of a scream talk show.

And Ron Paul made a statement that I couldn't believe. I was looking for an alternative candidate but honestly I cannot vote for Bush. I was Commander of Special Forces in Latin America at the same time that Bush was head of the CIA in the United States.

I knew that [Panamanian strongman Manuel] Noriega was not only a dope smuggler but a communist. I recommended that we dump him, we didn't, and now he's emerged as a wart on our political nose. I cannot vote for George Bush because of what I know about him, and the smuggling of drugs, and the use of drugs to circumnavigate the Constitutional system.

Now, I don't know enough about Du-



RON PAUL

... His answers shocked Gritz.



BO GRITZ

... Names names, dates and places.

LAT: I was looking at Ron Paul. But when Ron Paul stood there on the Morton Downey show and said with an angry face, "We must legalize all drugs," and Downey said, "You mean to tell me you would legalize crack?" and he said, "Yes, I would, and heroin and cocaine."

Tom, this is the greatest nation on the face of the Earth. I honestly believe—you may think I'm a fool—but I believe that God allowed us to inhabit this nation and to have it as ours as long as we remained a righteous people. I think it's supposed to be a nation where people from all over the world can come here in religious freedom as long as we remain a righteous nation.

And, it's simple, all you need to do is check your conscience—Is it right, is it wrong? How can we stand, regardless of our religious beliefs, before God one day and say, "We took a nation of milk and honey that you gave us and we decided for various political pressures, we'll take the profit out of it, or we'll go along with the Supreme Court, that we would legalize drugs in your nation and be poison to your children."

It's not right, it's not American and it makes me wonder about these people who would do with this nation what we know that our Father in heaven would not do to it. So, I am strongly against it. You compromise, Tom, you lose.

Now we've already seen we can't have creationism in the schools any more, that leaves only one thing we all find that we all came out of the ocean—slime. You can't say the Pledge of Allegiance any more because it has "God" in it. You can't pray but you can do oms [meditation] in school.

And then we wonder how come the United States is being baked in a heat wave and our crops are shriveling in the Midwest and the Mississippi and Missouri

rivers are drying up? We better have who we need to be thankful for and get back to being a righteous nation before we take "In God We Trust" off our coinage.

So, that's why I am so strongly against it: if you don't mind me continuing here for just a minute, I'll tell you that George Bush, his office, asked me a comrade of mine, Scott Weekly, to go into Burma in 1986 to look for prisoners of war. We got in there. [General] Khun Sa is the overlord of the Golden Triangle, which produced in 1986 700 tons of heroin that came into the free world. Now, in 1987, it was 900 tons and this year it is 1,200 tons.

We didn't find any prisoners of war there. But we brought back a video interview with Khun Sa intended to go to the president and on that interview Khun Sa said, "I will stop 100 tons of opiates in 1987 and I will divulge every U.S. government official that has been my best customer for the last 20 years if President Reagan will help me to legitimize my economy."

Now, Khun Sa is anti-communist. He's surrounded by communist Burmese, by communist Chinese, and by communist Lao. Every one of his weapons, all his military equipment is made in the U.S.A. Now, I thought not having any prisoners of war we have failed there but I thought we were going to get an "atta boy" from the White House, because you got Nancy Reagan saying "no" to drugs.

We turned those videotapes over to the White House just before Christmas of 1986 and the White House response was "no interest." I went back into Burma and came out again in 1987, June, just about a month ago this time last year. I brought back the names of government officials that Khun Sa says have been dealing heroin and trading for it for more than 20 years.

They include high-ranking CIA officials; they also include a currently serving assistant secretary of defense. Now what makes this even more heinous, Tom.



MANUEL NORIEGA

... Gritz warned government about him.

is that the man that Khun Sa named as the bag man, the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ the man who ~~was~~ dealing with the banks in Australia, was a man named Richard Armitage.

Armitage is not a publicly elected official, but ~~was~~ appointed by George Bush and is serving as an assistant secretary of defense today. He is responsible to the American people for the return of U.S. prisoners of war.

Now, I couldn't figure ~~him~~ why in five attempts ~~to~~ rescue Americans we kept losing in the 11th hour. Something would happen, an enemy gunboat would show up, the American prisoners of war being recaptured by the enemy. One time it ~~was~~ Voice of America announcing that we were in Laos—commandos from America—to rescue U.S. POWs and of ~~course~~ we had ~~to~~ abort ~~our~~ mission.

When Khun Sa identified Richard Armitage in June, 1987 it turned a light on for me. I returned ~~to~~ the United States and brought this information before the U.S. Congress and, "no interest."

Khun Sa, then, made in writing a complaint ~~to~~ the Justice Department naming these same people in June, 1987. Nothing happened. Then, in March, 1988, Khun Sa ~~wrote~~ a letter making an ~~offer~~ ~~to~~ give, as a show of good faith, one ton of refined heroin ~~to~~ George Bush ~~II~~ Bush would open a dialog ~~to~~ stop ~~the~~ trafficking of all heroin—1,200 tons this year. You know, the

The reason there's no interest is ~~that~~ these bureaucrats ~~are~~ trying ~~to~~ cover up their wrongdoing for more than 20 years. For more ~~than~~ 20 years they have been by-passing the Constitutional system, going around Congress in executive decisions, much like Ollie North said, they were setting up ~~a~~ way to suspend the Constitution of the United States, [to establish] ~~a~~ parallel government.

Well, all that is ~~done~~. Because I ~~know~~ the guys that are in the middle of all of this, I work for them.

You and Ollie North are the same rank, aren't you?

Well, that's correct ~~and~~ I was made ~~a~~ lieutenant colonel ~~in~~ in 1972. ~~in~~ my date of rank goes way back there. But the thing is, Tom, that it is disgusting. I know that ~~a~~ lot of your listeners have probably contributed money to help the "contras" and I agree with that. But ~~that~~ is what happened to their money:

The money did ~~not~~ go ~~to~~ ~~the~~ contras, ~~the~~ money went in the pockets of arms dealers. Then those arms dealers, through Israel, bought weapons from the Soviet bloc, helping the Soviets—brought those weapons in ~~and~~ sold them to the contras ~~at~~ up to 300 percent profit. It fattened their pockets, ~~it~~ helped the communists, and ~~we~~ haven't gotten one step closer to defeating the Sandinistas yet in Nicaragua.

Now, Gen. Richard Secord is a man who was right in the middle of that and worked very closely with Ollie North. When Secord appeared before the Senate investigating committee looking into the Iran-contra scandal he was asked, "Were you selling arms to the contras?" and he said, "Yes."

They said, "Were ~~you~~ selling at a profit?" and he said, "Yes."

And they said: "I thought we were there to help the contras. Why were you selling those arms at ~~a~~ profit?"

And he said: "Well, couldn't we have ~~any~~ purposes? We were in business to make money."

He also said about ~~the~~ Iran arms deal, "I think I deserve the \$8 million that ~~we~~ made for all my hard work."

Now, Tom, I submit to you ~~that~~ if you have ~~any~~ ~~any~~ a patriot, you've ~~got~~ the wrong man. ~~These~~ are patriots for profit. They're people that wear a ~~veil~~ of patriotism but their real business is war, money and guns.

And they are using dope because the Third World countries that they're selling to don't have the money ~~to~~ buy the arms. But all of them have one thing in ~~common~~.

mon—a lot of illegal narcotics.

You see, their planes are taking arms to Nicaragua, turning around and bringing dope into the U.S.A. You see American bankers and you see international banks fattening themselves on dope profit. It's part of a conspiracy and a year ago, Tom, I wouldn't have believed it. But I have touched the beast and I've it and I've smelled it and tasted it.

The fact is that there is a conspiracy in the United States. It involves international banking. It involves parallel governments that would steer the United States toward destruction. For what purpose? I really don't know yet but it certainly isn't in the interest of the American people.

Well, that's my opinion right now. And it's not only mine.

When I got back here in June of '87 I thought I was the Lone Ranger. I had in-

formation from the Golden Triangle, from Gen. Khun Sa, that American officials, by name, were dealing in drugs. But when I arrived here I read in the May issue of "Time" magazine that a super-patriot by the name of H. Ross Perot, down in Dallas, Texas, had received police reports.

Now, they didn't say this in "Time" but I've got a copy of those police reports since then. And, he received police reports from the FBI, from the Washington, D.C. police, and other agencies around the United States naming Richard Armitage as a drug smuggler and an arms dealer. Perot,

it says in "Time" magazine—May 4, page 18, for your listeners if they want to check it—went to see his old friend, George Bush, and that Bush told him to go to the proper authorities.

He went to William Webster (then head of the FBI), who is now head of the CIA. It's said he was seen going in to the White House carrying a pile of documents, yet, quoting "Time" magazine, "The Reagan administration has given him no help."

And [Secretary of Defense Frank] Carlucci, who is Armitage's boss, went to Mr.

(See GRITZ, Page 18)

(Continued From Page 17)

Perot and asked him to stop pursuing Armitage. So you have Gen. Khun Sa, who is the biggest drug dealer in the world. you've got H. Ross Perot, a super-patriot just to the right of Attila the Hun, and you've got a left-wing outfit called the Christic Institute [see related story], all saving the same thing—and nothing is happening.

I've heard your story several times and each time I just sit there and I think it is shocking to the core. I know that you know what you are talking about because you have your facts. Now, you've presented those things and your friend Scott Weekly has been sent to prison on a trumped-up charge. Is he still in prison? And if his time's up, why isn't he out?

Well, thank you, Tom. Just this last Friday, praise God, the judge for the first time in 14 months actually heard evidence about Scott in Oklahoma City. A man by the name of Alley, a federal judge, who had sentenced Scott to five years in prison, heard evidence and immediately released him. Scott walked out of the courtroom last Friday. He's back with his family.

Right now he is a free man. He was truly a political prisoner. What happened when we came back in December of '86 and we gave that videotape showing Khun Sa offering to divulge government officials, the White House, I think, and specifically, Richard Armitage, became very alarmed and very afraid.

The Justice Department notified Oklahoma authorities that I was an arms dealer with Iran, that I had been dealing with Ollie North and there was more to be found by investigating me than Ollie North. They said they couldn't get to me because I had connections in the White House; that they would get to me through Scott.

Now, we had been training Afghan freedom fighters in the deserts of Nevada, near where I live, in August and September of '86. Then we received our briefing from the White House in October of '86; we went to Burma in November of '86.

They knew that Scott had access to

plastic explosives, and had shipped the same out here from Fort Hill, Oklahoma, and they charged him and he never had the opportunity to have a lawyer. He was sentenced by Judge Alley to five years. They charged him with transportation of explosives aboard a commercial airliner, which is not against the law if you are working for the government.

The judge finally heard the evidence but it was months too late. The whole thing, Tom, was a setup in order to try to crush us so that we could not go into Burma and it worked on the other end too, because the United States threatened to remove the tens of millions of our dollars that we give to the communist Burmese and the Thais for drug suppression unless they were able to kill Khun Sa.

They were banner headlines in all of the newspapers for about three months about, "U.S. declares no mercy in drug war," and, "Air strikes against Khun Sa." Finally I read one that said, "Khun Sa mountain stronghold seized."

You know it took Scott and me six days—three days coming, three days going—on horseback in to Khun Sa's headquarters in '86. In '87, I drove in a pickup truck on a newly built highway straight to his headquarters and there were 10-ton military vehicles from Thailand coming the other way loaded with heroin.

Yes, and they were supposed to be making war on this drug lord, and you thought there was a war going on from the papers. And I recall this is American tax money; did it have to do a lot with that road?

I don't know, but I know they bulldozed it because this is virgin forest in Burma. These are mountains like you find only in West Virginia, they go straight up or straight down, thickly covered with hardwood teak. Gigantic, U.S.-made bulldozers were being used by the Thais to make this heroin highway.

Now, funnily enough a man by the

name of David Wesley, who is the No. 1 man in our Drug Enforcement Administration, called me and said: "Bo, this is not a heroin highway. That is a graduation road."

Now, if you believe this I'm from the government and I'm here to help you, Tom, and all your listeners. At first they denied there was any road at all. But then he finally said, "We admit there is a road there."

But he said Khun Sa was having a special military graduation and he didn't want to have the Thai VIPs that he'd invited have to ride horses for three days coming and then again three days going back, so a road to his headquarters was built so they could drive there.

Well, wait a minute now. I thought the Thais were supposed to be wiping him out with money.

When I saw Khun Sa I was amazed because it only took me 11 hours to get to his headquarters on this new road. When I saw him he asked me, "Col. Bo, what took so long?"

And I said, "General, I was waiting for the war to die down."

And he just laughed and said, "It was a newspaper war."

The Thais and the Burmese, who are communist both, came to him. He said: "They told me they stood to lose tens of millions of U.S. dollars in drug suppression unless they made it look like they were doing something. I told them, 'You go ahead and make it look like anything you want to but I want a highway built here'."

And so in exchange for the road they got to put the headlines in. And it worked, because one of the later headlines showed an American ambassador giving a very smiling Thai an additional \$1.8 million for the good job they had done against Khun Sa.

Yes, and of course we need more money to fight the drug war, don't we? We better budget more money or it'll never stop the flow of drugs.

Not more money we need, it's better and clean government. Until we get these cockroaches out of there we're not going to have a chance. I don't care who you vote for president in 1988.

Now, Bo, you are a soldier, you have fought for this country and I know you are one of the most sincere patriotic fighting men I've ever heard speak. You're almost a dinosaur in this [redacted] of naivete, as you said yourself. But, when you returned to the United States you did not dream that your reception would be [redacted] colder than chilly. They tried to indict you, I understand.

What they did is, they did it with warnings. Now, when we first took [redacted] videotapes in 1986 I thought we were going to get a pat on the back, because [redacted] was an opportunity to stop [redacted] of heroin and discover who the [redacted] in the government were that had been dealing in it.

I [redacted] amazed when there [redacted] no interest by the White House. Then when I went back, they knew that I [redacted] [redacted] (although) I didn't go on White House authority the second time. The White House knew that I had used a false passport during my travels in the '87 trip into Burma and I was called and told that, and this is a quote, "Bo, if you don't erase and forget every-



NANCY REAGAN

... Didn't she say "no"?

thing you've learned you are going to hurt the government."

And I said: "Whose government? Not mine, not the one my [redacted] died for during World War II."

And they said: "Bo, knock it off. We are trying to help you."

They [redacted] "You've got to [redacted] and forget or you're going to get hurt yourself. If you don't cooperate with us you yourself are going to serve 15 years as a felon because we will bring up aggravated charges and hos[redacted] witnesses against you."

I told the guy—I called him "citizen"

—"Citizen, let me tell you something. That's an insult to me, to you, and to 200 years of Constitutional government."

And so they did, they brought up the only thing they could get against me, Tom: misuse of a passport. Now, Jane Fonda used a false passport when she went in to [redacted] with [redacted] enemy in Hanoi during the war.

Ollie North and Robert McFarlane used false Irish passports when they went in to Iran to effect an illegal arms deal. So, I consider it a "weeny" charge. My trial comes up on the 12th of September and interestingly enough the maximum penalty if I'm found guilty is five years in prison, as a felony.

You are coming up for trial this September, a little over two months from now.

Yeah, on the 12th of September. I have great faith in the American jury system and I don't believe that there's a jury [that would convict me], once they hear the evidence. Of course the judge has to allow the evidence to be heard.

Of course.

And of course in Scott's case there wasn't any evidence even presented. He was just sentenced to five years in prison.

And he spent 14 months in the Com-poc federal prison.

Fourteen months away from his two small children. He had a little son who was just a year old, and a wife. There was no employment, and his wife did not work. It was really a [redacted] on him and his family just because they were trying to keep us from bringing the truth before the American people.

Right, and Scott was in reality a volunteer like yourself to go after the missing in action, and he was, what, a Navy man?

Interestingly enough Scott Weekly was a classmate of Ollie North in the naval academy. He was in the Navy Seals over in Vietnam. He's been with me twice on rescue missions for prisoners of war and he was with me on the initial mission when I went into Burma in 1986.

Now, I understand our government is trying to discredit you on those missions into Laos and so forth.

Well, what they do is they conduct a smear campaign and a hate campaign. They put out a National Security Council memo—undated, unsigned—that basically makes me look like some kind of a character. But the truth is that all you have to do is read "Time" magazine or wonder how Bo Gritz could have top secret special intelligence information that only the Joint Chiefs of Staff had if I wasn't working within the government.

How could I have 1,500 photographs going into Laos? Why would they, over Voice of America—which is an NBC affiliate, it's run by the U.S. Information Agency—put out information that American commandos were in Laos to rescue prisoners if they wanted to stop us?

And it was the U.S. government that asked us to go. But I don't think they ever intended for us to actually come back with prisoners. They wanted it to look like they were doing something just like they look like they are doing something with Khun Sa.

So it doesn't make any difference, Tom, what happens to me. I'm just one man. I've been a soldier, never wanted to be anything but a soldier, of this nation. If I go down swinging and it helps this nation then I'm satisfied.

Well, you know, Bo, we've only got five more minutes and I know you're going to go and . . . By golly, ladies and gentlemen, he's got a Boy Scout thing to go to tonight, and he's a dedicated man . . . He has to leave here in about five more minutes. But in the next few minutes, Bo, I wanted to go into one other aspect of this thing.

You've got a trial coming up and that should be a sensational trial with lots of media. You think there will be any media coverage?

Well, a lot of it will depend upon how much evidence the judge will allow in. I want to make the trial a forum to get out the information we have on prisoners of war and the government dealing in drugs and the only reason I have ever used this false passport, well I'm denying I used it.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. attorney is having trouble with that. But most people come in and claim the Fifth Amendment or they would deny it. I'm saying, yes, I used a false passport. I used it many times—every time in pursuit of U.S. prisoners of war.

And I've got the passport. I'm willing to show it to the jury. It shows many entries, every entry only going to one place.

All right. I'm looking at this like the listeners out there. We probably have thousands of TV satellite listeners sitting there saying, "How come I never heard this?"

I want to point out that the first time I met you it was at a press conference that you had called in Los Angeles, at the press club, and every network, all the local television and the Los Angeles "Times" and the "Daily News" and Associated Press were all there. You told this story and you documented it with videotapes and the only newspaper that brought it out was The SPOTLIGHT.

Yeah. The SPOTLIGHT. The reason is, we found out later, every assignment editor for all of the large papers and television—NBC, ABC, CBS—wanted to do the story but, "Someone at the top squelched it."

So there you go. I think that the conspiracy includes people that control the media. And they're not going to let anything out that might shake their house of cards.

No, "conspiracy" is a bad word, you know, it's a terrible thing to be so controversial. And yet, here we have Ollie North and he is getting all of this play, while the people on the right wing are saying, "This guy should get a medal and not go to jail."

What you need, Bo, is a beautiful secretary.

That may help. You know one thing.

Tom, that we've got to be very careful of, and that is, if you are being raped you don't want to talk in civil tones, unless you like being raped.

This nation is being attacked. This nation is, without knowing it, fighting a war against a destroyer for its very life. And we've got to speak out in strong terms, and the hell with being controversial. Because the only way we are going to survive is to speak out and to make a stand.

Well, I agree with you, Bo, and we are going to help you speak out. I'll be watching your trial. You are running for Congress in your district of Nevada, is that correct?

Yes, sir, I'm a Republican and I'm on the Republican ticket. The way I figure it is, that you have got to take a stand on a platform and planks and make it firm, like I do. As a soldier I fought for this nation against foreign enemies. Now as a soldier I'm willing to fight those domestic enemies and the way to fight is probably through the Constitutional system.

And I intend to do it. I'll be a congressman not only for southern Nevada, but for every American out there that wants to see this nation as a nation under God.



OLIVER NORTH



RICHARD SECORD

... Bo Gritz says patriots shouldn't profit.

Khun Sa: Here's How to Eradicate Problem

The following is a letter written by Thai Gen. Khun Sa, overlord of Asia's "Golden Triangle" drug producing and exporting region. The letter was written to the U.S. Justice Department in June of 1987. In it Khun Sa asks the U.S. government to help his people get out of the drug exporting business. The general has made the offer in previous communications, yet no one in the government has been fit to take him up on it.

Ref. No. TRC/FA-0687 Date: June 28, 1987
To U.S. Justice Department, Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

SUBJECT: Important fact for the Drugs Eradication Program to be successful.

Sirs:

This letter to the U.S. Justice Department is to make it clear about our deepest concern in wishing to help eradicate drugs for all the American people as well as the

world to know the truth that for the past (15) years they have been misled to look upon us as the main source of all drug problems.

1. The refusal of the United States government to accept our "SIX YEARS DRUGS ERADICATION PLAN" presented at the Congressional Hearing by Congressman Mr. Lester Wolff after his visit to Thailand in April 1977, was really a great disappointment for us.

Even after this disappointment, we continued writing letters to President Carter and President Reagan forwarding our sincere wish to help and participate in eradicating drugs. We are really surprised and doubtful as to why the U.S. government refuses our participation and help to make a success of the drugs eradication program.

Furthermore, "why the world has been misled to accuse us as the main culprit for all the drug problems" while in reality, we are most sincere and willing to help solve the drug problems in South East Asia."

Through our own secret investigation, we found out that some high officials in the U.S. government's drugs control and enforcement department and with the influence of corrupted persons objected to our active participation in the drugs eradication program of the U.S. government so as to be able to retain their profitable self-interest from the continuation of the drug problems.

Thus, the U.S. government and the American people as well as the world have been hoodwinked.

2. During the period (1965-1975) CIA Chief in Laos, Theodore Shackley was in the drug business, having dealings with the Opium Warlord Lor Sing Han and his followers. Santo Trafficante acted as his buying and transporting agent while Richard Armitage handled the financial section with the Banks in Australia.

Even after the Vietnam War ended, when Richard Armitage was being posted to the U.S. Embassy in Thailand, his dealings in the drug business continued as before. He was then acting as the U.S. government official concerning with the drugs problems in South East Asia. After 1979, Richard Armitage resigned from the U.S. Embassy's posting and set up the "Far East Trading Company" as a front for his continuation in drug trade and to bribe CIA agents in Laos and around the world.

Soon after Daniel Boone was made to handle the drug business as well as the transportation of arms. James J. Danets then took over the drug trade from Richard Armitage. For over 10 years, Armitage supported his men in Laos and Thailand with the profits from his drug trade and most of the cash were deposited with the banks in Australia which was to be used in buying his way for quicker promotions in higher positions.

Within the month of July, 1980, Thailand's English newspaper Bangkok "Post" included a news-report that CIA agents were using Australia as a transit-base for their drug business and the banks in Australia for depositing, transferring the large sum of money involved.

Verifications of the news report can be made by the U.S. Justice Department with Bangkok "Post" and in Australia.

Other facts given herewith have been drawn from our Secret Reports files so as to present to you of the real facts "why the drug problem is being prolonged till today."

3. Finally, we sincerely hope in the future to be given the opportunity to actively take part in helping the U.S. government, the Americans and people of the world in eradicating and uprooting the drug problems.

I remain
Yours Respectfully,
Vice Chairman

THAILAND REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL
KHUN SA



Gen. Khun Sa confirms Bo Gritz's allegations.

Cover-Up Alleged in Drug Agent's Death

By KIM MURPHY, Times Staff Writer

Lawyers for three men accused in the murder of U.S. drug agent Enrique Camarena said Thursday they have evidence that the U.S. government failed to prosecute one of Mexico's major drug smugglers, because he secretly provided support and arms to the Nicaraguan Contras.

In a motion filed in Los Angeles federal court, the defense claims that it received new Drug Enforcement Administration reports indicating that Miguel Felix-Gallardo, a suspect in the Camarena case who has not been indicted, advanced more than \$150,000 to the Nicaraguan rebels through his pilot, Werner Lotz.

Defense lawyers said the DEA reports reveal that Lotz, who is an informant for the U.S. government, told DEA agents in November that Felix-Gallardo was "a big supporter" of the Contras and was involved with Lotz in smuggling drugs into Nicaragua.

"From an examination of all the available evidence, it is apparent that various agencies of the federal government, including the CIA,

were aware of Felix-Gallardo's cocaine smuggling activities and have purposefully ignored them due to Felix-Gallardo's 'charitable contributions' to the Contras," attorneys Barry Tarlow and Donald Randolph, representing defendant Juan Felix-Gutierrez, said in their motion.

The two lawyers, joined by attorneys for defendant Rene Martin Verdugo-Urquidez, accused the government of covering up evidence that Felix-Gallardo participated in the kidnapping and murder of Camarena to "avoid the embarrassment of disclosing compelling evidence that the 'freedom fight' of the Contras was funded by illicit drug revenues with the tacit approval of branches of the United States government."

According to the court papers, Lotz told DEA agents that Felix-Gallardo had advanced Lotz "between \$150,000 and \$170,000" for transfer to the rebels—money that Lotz apparently expected to repay—and was, himself, a supporter of the Contras.

Government prosecutors have admitted that Felix-Gallardo, believed to be one of Mexico's largest

marijuana and cocaine traffickers, may have had a role in the kidnap and murder of Camarena and his pilot, Alfredo Zavala-Avelar, in Guadalajara in February of 1985.

But the U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles refused Thursday to comment on the new defense allegations or the merits of any investigation involving Felix-Gallardo.

"We respond to the motions filed today in our opposition papers, which will be filed Monday," U.S. Atty. Robert C. Bonner said through a spokeswoman.

A DEA spokesman in Washington said Felix-Gallardo is now being sought by Mexican authorities for "complicity" in Camarena's murder. "He is very big, and very significant in our view," the spokesman said. "He's a much-sought-after fugitive and is in Mexico."

Defense lawyers have refused to publicly disclose any of the reports upon which they base their allegations about Felix-Gallardo's purported involvement in the murder or in support of the Nicaraguan rebels.

But according to their court papers, some of the evidence comes from a mysterious new transcript of the interrogation of Camarena, which was produced by the government three weeks into the trial. The government has said it does not have the tape from which the transcript was derived and has refused to disclose in open court how the transcript was obtained.

'Political Pressure'

Tarlow and Randolph have said they believe the transcript was obtained through "political pressure" exerted by the U.S. government on the government of Mexico.

Two tape recordings of the testimony of the three men have already been played to the jury, both of which appear to incriminate the government's key suspect in the case, drug baron Rafael Caro-Quintero, who has been indicted along with the three men now facing trial in Los Angeles, but who remains in Mexican custody.

But defense lawyers say the new transcript reveals that Camarena told his captors that it was Felix-Gallardo who was the "most important" target of the DEA in Guadalajara. The transcript also purportedly reveals that Camarena had ■■■ Felix-Gallardo's ■■■ in the past ■■■ the Guadalajara residence believed ■■■ have been ■■■ of the torture-murder.

The defense ■■■ also introduced evidence that a photograph ■■■ Camarena ■■■ found ■■■ Felix-Gallardo's house a few days after the murder, when he fled Guadalajara. The ■■■ evidence ■■■ critical to the defense, because it ■■■ but-tress their argument ■■■ Caro-Quintero and his ■■■ were ■■■ up ■■■ "sacrificial lambs" by corrupt Mexican authorities to cover up for the real culprits.

Cases Against 3

Felix-Gutierrez is not accused of the murder, but of helping Caro-Quintero flee Mexico shortly after the killing. Verdugo-Urquidez and ■■■ third defendant, Raul Lopez-Alvarez, ■■■ accused of being ■■■ the scene of the interrogation and murder.

Assistant U.S. Attys. Jimmy Gure and Roel Campos, who are prosecuting the case, have ■■■ that evidence against Felix-Gallardo ■■■ ■■■ absolve Caro-Quintero and his ■■■ of responsibility.

"Caro-Quintero may have had assistance from other Mexican traffickers who may have had an interest in ■■■ information ■■■ be forced ■■■ of Camarena," the government ■■■ in papers filed with the court. "Any evidence ■■■ Felix-Gallardo's criminal participation ■■■ not exculpatory, unless ■■■ further shows that Caro-Quintero did ■■■ participate in any way in the kidnappings and murders."

Government prosecutors ■■■ they have already introduced evidence that Camarena ■■■ ■■■ massive investigation into Caro-Quintero's marijuana operations in Mexico, resulting in plantation raids that had ■■■ Caro-Quintero's organization ■■■ least ■■■ billion in lost profits.

XIII.

NUGAN HAND BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Nugan Hand Bank of Australia handled funds from international drug trafficking.

Australian Mystery: The Collapse of Nugan Hand Bank Discloses Links With Some High-Ranking American Military and Intelligence Officials

Australian Mystery

Fall of a Banking Firm Spotlights the Roles Of High U.S. Officials

Frank Nugan's Violent Death Opens Lid on Odd Traffic In Dope, Foreign Funds

Politicians Charge Cover-Up

By JONATHAN KWIATNY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SYDNEY, Australia—At 4 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 27, 1980, a police sergeant and a constable, according to their testimony, were patrolling a lonely stretch of highway 30 miles from here when they spotted the parking lights of a Mercedes on an old road off in the woods. Inside the car, slumped across the front seat in a puddle of blood, was the body of a 37-year-old man with a new rifle in his hands.

They searched his pockets and found the business card of William Colby, the former

This is the first of a series of articles.

U.S. director of central intelligence. On the back of the card was the itinerary of a trip Mr. Colby planned to make to Asia in the next month. The two policemen also found a Bible with a meat-pie wrapper interlaced at page 252; on the wrapper were scribbled the names of Mr. Colby and U.S. Rep. Bob Wilson of California, then the ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee.

All this might sound like the beginning of a Hollywood spy movie, but the studios would have to assign their most imaginative scriptwriters to produce a tale as startling as the real-life events that have followed that grisly discovery more than two years ago. The man was quickly identified as that of Frank Nugan, chairman of a group of companies affiliated with the private Australian banking concern of Nugan Hand Ltd. Since then, investigations have pieced together a picture of an amazing swindle that spanned six continents and bilked investors out of millions of dollars.

A Political Issue

More perplexing yet, evidence has turned up that Nugan Hand bank was deeply involved in moving funds about the world for big international heroin dealers and also might have been involved in the shady world of international arms traffic. To cap it off, the offices of Nugan Hand and its affiliates were loaded with former high-ranking U.S. military and intelligence officials (see story on Page 26).

This has convinced many Australians that the company was involved in secret work for the U.S. government. Despite official denials from Washington, the issue has refused to die and has become one of the

The issue of U.S. investment may be hard to resolve because many of the essential records were destroyed. Within hours after the discovery of Frank Nugan's body, telephones began ringing urgently all over the world. One was on the desk in Manila of three-star U.S. Gen. LeRoy J. Manor, the recently retired chief of staff for all U.S. forces in Asia and the Pacific. After his retirement, Gen. Manor had been on secret duty for the Air Force and at the time of Mr. Nugan's death he was helping run Nugan Hand's Philippine office.

According to Nugan Hand's public-relations man, Tony Zorilla, Gen. Manor called him and told him to stop the wire services from reporting Mr. Nugan's death. Mr. Zorilla says he replied that this would be unethical and impossible, and he refused. (Gen. Manor would describe his activities with Nugan Hand only in general terms, and he wouldn't discuss this incident.)

Ransacking the Files

Halfway around the world, Rear Adm. Earl P. "Buddy" Yates, the recently retired chief of staff for strategic planning for U.S. forces in Asia and the Pacific, heard the news and immediately jetted to Sydney. Nugan Hand's main office. Adm. Yates was the president of Nugan Hand, though he lived in Virginia Beach, Va. En route to Sydney, he met Nugan Hand's vice chairman, Michael Hand, a highly decorated Green Beret during the Vietnam War and a former U.S. intelligence operative, coming from London. They raced to the Nugan Hand office and with a few other insiders began ransacking the files.

According to witnesses, enough records to fill a small room were fed to a shredder. Others were packed in cartons, with everyone helping, and carried at night to the back room of a butcher shop owned by Robert W. Gehring, a former Army sergeant in Vietnam. Mr. Gehring worked for Maurice Bernard Houghton, a mysterious Texan who has owned several bar-restaurants in Sydney and who had played an active role in Nugan Hand's affairs since its inception in 1973.

Mr. Houghton not only joined the rape of the files, but also brought his lawyer, Michael Moloney, to direct it. According to the testimony of Stephen K. A. Hill, a Nugan Hand director who joined the record-rifling that week, Mr. Moloney urged the group on by warning, "I am fully aware of what has been going on. You all face jail terms of up to 16 years."

According to Mr. Hill's testimony, the burly Mr. Hand then broke in to say that if Mr. Moloney's orders to sanitize the files before the law arrived weren't followed, "terrible things" would happen—"Your wives will be cut up and returned to you in bits and pieces."

Mr. Moloney in a recent interview said, "Sure, I advised Hand to take documents out of the office. I was told there were serious deficiencies in the accounts. Everything I did I talked about with Yates first." (Adm.

Please Turn to Page 26, Column 1

Continued From First Page
refuses to discuss any part of his activities with Nugan Hand.)

A few months later, on April 11, 1982, Nugan Hand went into liquidation. And the secrets that were so frantically being destroyed after Frank Nugan's death began to be reconstructed. Exposed to view, like maggots, were dozens of affiliated corporations, with little or no real assets, that Nugan Hand had set up to help its clients avoid taxes and move money overseas secretly and often illegally. Mr. Nugan had boasted that \$1 billion a year passed through these companies.

Still unanswered is the question of why so many high-ranking U.S. military and intelligence officials were working for the company. The CIA has denied involvement, and the State Department says that Nugan Hand wasn't in any way a U.S. government operation. But liquidators of the company and various Australian law-enforcement officers express anger and bewilderment that the CIA, the FBI and the U.S. Customs Service, all of which have information on Nugan Hand, have refused to release it to help in the current criminal and civil investigations.

"It has obvious overtones that somebody covering something up," says the court-appointed Australian liquidator, John W. Brian.

From its base in Sydney, Nugan Hand had opened at least 22 offices around the world, including four in the U.S. After the company failed, anguished messages poured from individuals who had invested money above-market interest rates in securities sold by Nugan Hand and who now stood to lose everything. Liquidators say the official portfolio could reach \$30 million. The victims include many Americans, not only on the U.S. mainland but also at construction sites in Saudi Arabia and at military bases and legations throughout the Far East, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Nugan Hand carried out its operations with intense secrecy. Cables and interoffice messages were in code and often were marked "Destroy After Perusal." Company employees and customers were referred to by coded serial numbers rather than by name, and even references to foreign currencies were disguised: "Oats" stood for Swiss francs, "grains" for U.S. dollars and "forth" down to "berries" for Portuguese escudos.

An Impossible Job

This, plus the obvious phonicness of many of the transactions carried on between companies within the Nugan Hand galaxy, makes the job of settling claims by creditors almost impossible. "We wouldn't be able to do 1% on outstanding claims," says a liquidator. Many creditors aren't even bothering to file claims, apparently fearful that to do so would expose them to prosecution for illegal

deals carried out with the aid of Nugan Hand.

Currently, liquidators in Sydney, Hong Kong and the Cayman Islands are investigating the company, and often working at cross purposes, seeking to recover assets. Criminal investigations are being conducted by the New South Wales attorney general's office and by a joint task force of the New South Wales police and the Commonwealth police. The Royal Commission on Drugs ran into Nugan Hand so much that it has recommended a separate Royal Commission be appointed just for Nugan Hand.

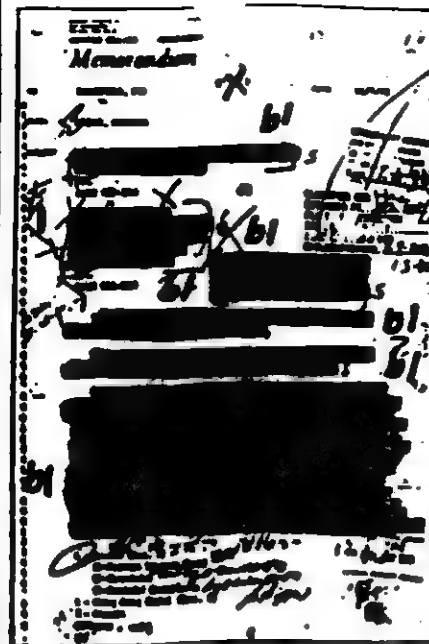
In June 1982, Mr. Hand, disguised and using a phony passport, flew to the U.S., apparently via Fiji and Vancouver. He hasn't been seen since.

Leaving Australia about the same time as Mr. Hand was his closest friend and adviser, Bernie Houghton. Mr. Houghton has a broad acquaintanceship with many high-ranking U.S. officials. As a civilian, he daringly traded goods all over the Southeast Asian war zone in the 1960s. Though his restaurant is in a sleazy district of Sydney that swarms with prostitutes and sex shows, he has frequently welcomed congressmen, CIA officials and military brass there. A few weeks before Mr. Nugan died, Mr. Houghton played host, at a luncheon and later a dinner, to five members of the House Armed Services Committee who were in Australia to inspect defense and intelligence-gathering facilities. He arranged for Rep. Wilson and another congressman and their wives to dine with Mr. Hand. Last year, Mr. Houghton returned to Australia. Authorities have questioned him at length, but he avoids reporters.

Exhuming a Body

With the scandal refusing to die down in Australia, reports began to circulate that the body in Frank Nugan's grave wasn't his and that he was still alive and hiding out in the U.S. Once he was reported having been seen in a bar in Atlanta. Finally, in February 1981, officials ordered the body exhumed. With gruesome diligence, Australian TV covered the event by interviewing practically everyone in the area. ("Some are dry, some are wet," one gravedigger told interviewers, complaining that Mr. Nugan was "wet" and therefore "very messy.") A dentist definitely identified the remains as those of Mr. Nugan.

Stymied by the lack of progress in the investigation of the company's affairs, the National Times, an Australian newspaper, petitioned the FBI under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act for information it had on Nugan Hand. The newspaper was told that of some 151 pages of material in FBI files, it could see 71. But when the papers arrived, they resembled a collection of Rorschach tests, with page after page blacked out in heavy ink and bearing the notation "B-1," indicating that disclosure would endanger



U.S. "national defense or foreign policy." What was left was a few pages of more or less routine information, such as a copy of a Nugan Hand subsidiary's petition for incorporation in Hawaii.

In response to more-official Australian demands, the State Department sent a two-man FBI delegation to Sydney in April, 1982. But the two men stonewalled, telling law-enforcement officials that the FBI had already given its information to an appropriate Australian agency; they wouldn't say which agency or re-release the material. Australian state and national police investigating Nugan Hand say that they have never received the information. The only other likely recipient would appear to be the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO), a secret counterespionage group that long has worked closely with the CIA.

By law, ASIO can give information only to Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser or his attorney general. Mr. Fraser says the U.S. has assured him that it had no connections with Nugan Hand, and he has rejected opposition-party demands for a top-level probe. But the continuing parliamentary debate could rekindle the once-hot political controversy over vital CIA bases here. These bases monitor U.S. satellites watching the U.S.S.R. and China and direct the U.S.'s nuclear submarines.

The opposition Labor Party—which now leads Mr. Fraser's Liberal Party in some polls—has openly questioned whether the CIA, through ASIO, helped topple Australia's last Labor government, led by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam. The CIA has denied this. Now suspicions have been raised that Nugan Hand, which handled enormous amounts of money, may have been used to channel funds to favored Australian political candidates.

When Vice President George Bush visited Australia this April, Labor Party leader Bill Hayden—a strong possibility to become prime minister—used his 30-minute meeting with Mr. Bush mostly to press for the release of details on the Nugan Hand and Whitlam affairs. Mr. Bush only gave his assurances that the CIA wasn't involved in either matter. Mr. Bush was the CIA director in 1976, succeeding Mr. Colby, who later was to become a lawyer for Nugan Hand.

suspicious of a government cover-up could be highlighted by disclosures by Australian liquidator O'Brien. He says that he has learned from the government-run telephone company that Frank Nugan's phone conversations were secretly recorded the last two years of his life on a device installed at the phone company, apparently by a government agency. Mr. O'Brien says phone-company officials have told him that the tapes—those might solve the mystery of why the liquidated Nugan Hand—aren't at the company's disposal.

Minister authority is tightly restricted in Australia, being allowed only in cases involving national security or narcotics investigations, according to the Commonwealth attorney general's office. State and national police have reported that they don't know anything about a wrap-up on Mr. Nugan. Again, the prime minister finger at ASIO.

Australian immigration records show that a senior ASIO official, Leo Carter, visited Mr. Nugan Hand's ubiquitous Mr. Houghton when he entered Australia in February 1979 on an expired visa. On ASIO's visit, Mr. Houghton received a visa allowing him to come and go from Australia at will. Mr. Carter has died, and ASIO won't comment on this.

Presumably the most sensitive of Nugan Hand's records were shredded right after Mr. Nugan died. But the shredding records held many suggestions that the company may have been much more than a banking venture.

Notes on Troop Movements

The records contain long, periodically filed reports about military and political activities, mostly in Kampuchea (Cambodia), but also in Laos, Vietnam and Thailand. There is no concrete evidence that Nugan Hand was an active participant in U.S. covert operations. However, these detailed reports of troop movements appear unconnected to any banking or business activity. They were prepared by Nugan Hand's Bangkok representative, John Owen, a former career British navy officer, and bear notations that they were to be shown to Mr. Hand.

The files also show that Nugan Hand worked on big international arms deals, though it isn't clear what, if anything, was shipped.

For example, there were proposed transactions in 1979 for a partnership with Prince Panya Sovanna Phouma, the son of the former Laotian leader Sovanna Phouma. In one letter, Prince Panya took three pages to list available weapons, including missiles, light and heavy armor, tanks, combat helicopters and F-104 fighter planes and naval patrol planes. Nugan Hand memos indicate that the weapons were intended for delivery to Indonesia and Thailand. They also discuss creation of a private, freight-oriented airline in Southeast Asia (to be called "Sky of Siam") and other deals with Prince Panya.

Memos show that in 1975 Mr. Hand was arranging the sale to Rhodesia of recoilless rifles, mortars, grenade launchers and machine guns, and was negotiating for shipments of Rhodesian ivory.

Mr. Houghton has acknowledged in testimony that in 1979 he met in Switzerland with Edwin Wilson, the former CIA officer who is

now in U.S. custody, who is charged with selling explosives in Libya and who is alleged to have supplied trained men, arms and technology to Libya and other military buyers. A former Nugan Hand representative in Thailand, Neil Evans, has testified that Mr. Wilson went to Bangkok to discuss arms deals with Mr. Hand. Other Nugan Hand officials, however, deny Mr. Evans's story.

There seems no denying, however, that Nugan Hand was heavily involved with drug dealing. Murray Stewart Riley, a former Sydney politician now serving time in Australia for attempting to import a boatload of marijuana from Thailand, was a regular customer of the firm. So were Riley's associates, who funneled drug money in Sydney and withdrew it in Asia.

Riley's business was brought to the bank, according to economic testimony, by Harry Whitworth, a former San Francisco criminal lawyer who fled to Australia in 1973 after being indicted in the U.S. for income-tax evasion.

Testifying from prison two years ago for an Australian Royal Commission looking into drug trafficking, Riley said his heroin and marijuana imports were intended for the U.S. market. In the words of the commission, he said "that he had been informed that Nugan Hand offered a facility of transfer funds from Hong Kong to the United States."

Over \$1 Million of Drugs

Investigators say that they have traced about \$10,000 that Riley moved to Asia via Nugan Hand and that they believe the final figure will exceed \$1 million. They say they believe that much of the heroin was transshipped to the U.S. in suitcases that were repaired by a dockside working firm in Australia that was closely tied to the dope dealers. They believe that another heroin ring tied to Nugan Hand used a similar system.

Apart from their connection with the bank, Michael Hand and Frank Nugan had been viewed suspiciously by narcotics agents for some time. As early as 1973, the Australian Narcotics Bureau began a file on Mr. Hand based on reports that he and K.L. "Bud" King, a former pilot for Air America airline had been flying dope in from Asia to an Australian airstrip. Air America was a Vietnam war-era airline, with close connections with the CIA. U.S. drug-enforcement officials now acknowledge that the airline also occasionally ran heroin out of Southeast Asia's famed "Golden Triangle" poppy-growing area.

The landing strip involved in the 1973 Australian Narcotics Bureau report was on a real-estate arrangement promoted by American singer Pat Boone and financed by millionaire shipping magnate D.K. Ludwig. Mr. Hand had worked as a salesman for the project for several years after he came to Australia in 1967 and later asserted that he had made a fortune from his land sales.

The report of the illegal drug flights came from a lawyer representing Mr. King's housekeeper. Mr. King, who also worked for the Boone-Ludwig project, has since died in a fall. The report was released recently among many files turned over to the Australian parliament by three former

Meeting an Opium Overlord

Other released files include information on alleged Nugan Hand drug deals supplied by Andrew Lowe, formerly Sydney's biggest heroin dealer (by his own assessment), who recently completed a prison sentence for his dope deals. Mr. Lowe has testified that he arranged a meeting between Mr. Hand and Khun Sa, the Golden Triangle's biggest opium overlord, though there is no way to verify that.

Through extensive police work, however, Australian officials have documented in a still uncompleted report a series of transactions tying Nugan Hand not only to drug dealing but also possibly to a series of contract murders in which the so-called Mr. Asia heroin syndicate eliminated at least three persons who were informing Australian police about drug activities. Authorities say the "Mr. Asia" group's heroin circulated in the U.S. and elsewhere and brought at least \$100 million cash to the syndicate's operators.

According to testimony from dope ring and bank insiders, corroborated by telephone taps and other evidence, the syndicate was linked to the bank through a two-man Sydney law firm that represented both Mr. Nugan and various members of the heroin syndicate. The firm's main partner, John Aston, used Nugan Hand for personal financial dealings and helped bring in other clients. And the law office was used as a drop-off point for bank checks and wished to remain secret; they had parcels of cash or other items at the law office for pick-up by bank representatives.

One parcel that bank director George Shaw, a major government figure at Nugan Hand, says he picked up at the law office March 26, 1979, contained \$265,000 in small bills. This money has been traced through a laundering process involving a soft-drink firm that Nugan Hand had acquired (apparently because it dealt in big quantities of cash) and through accounts at different banks in Hong Kong, New York, Boston and Singapore.

Eventually the \$265,000 was paid out in checks from Nugan Hand's Singapore office to a man identified by British police as the Singapore leader of the heroin syndicate. The payout was personally arranged by Mr. Hand in Singapore as instructed in a coded telex from Mr. Nugan in Sydney. This complicated money movement was a standard procedure Nugan Hand used for clients wishing to evade Australia's strict currency control laws, designed to keep capital at home.

Admirals, Generals, Ex-CIA Men Took Prominent Roles in Nugan Hand Bank

SYDNEY, Australia—Enough top-ranking U.S. military and intelligence officers worked for Nugan Hand to run a small-sized war. The list includes:

ADM. EARL "BUDDY" YATES, a 1943 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Legion of Honor winner in Vietnam, and commander of the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy. Then he was the chief of staff for plans and policy of the U.S. Pacific Command, in charge of all strategic planning from California to the Persian Gulf, until his retirement in July 1974. He became the president of Nugan Hand bank early in 1977, recruited by Maurice Bernard Houghton, who apparently is an old friend.

GEN. LEROY J. MANOR, the chief of staff for the entire Pacific Command until he retired in July 1976 to undertake new duties that the Air Force says are so secret that it can't talk about them. These duties are generally known to have included negotiating the 1979 agreement with the Philippine government for continuance of the U.S. military bases there (which Gen. Manor used to command) and investigating the failed hostage rescue raid in Iran in 1980 (an assignment that apparently stemmed from his having designed and commanded the 1979 raid on a North Vietnamese prison camp that failed to find any U.S. prisoners). A much-decorated Air Force three-star general, he also had been the special assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon for "counterinsurgency and special activities." He joined Nugan Hand's Manila office, allegedly to run it (which he denies), in 1978.

GEN. EDWIN F. BLACK a 1940 graduate of West Point. He entered the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which later became the CIA, and was the OSS commander in Berlin. He was the chief administrative aide to and frequent chess opponent of Allen Dulles, who became the head of the CIA. He was the wartime boss and then tennis partner of Richard Helms, who also became the head of the CIA. He was on the National Security Council staff under President Eisenhower and later the commander of all U.S. troops in Thailand during the Vietnam war, before becoming assistant Army chief of staff for the Pacific. He retired in 1970 to become executive vice president of the Freedom Foundation in Valley Forge, Pa., a group promoting conservative politics. He also worked for LTV Corp., an important CIA contractor. In 1977, he became the president of Nugan Hand Inc., Hawaii, and special representative of the overall organization, making frequent trips to Asia. He says he was recruited by Adm. Yates and another admiral.

GEN. ERLE COCKE JR., whose entry in Who's Who in America says that during World War II he was "prisoner of war three times, actually 'executed' by a German firing squad and delivered the coup de grace but survived 1945." He held various posts with the Defense Department and as an executive with Delta and then Peruvian airlines. He is a former national commander of the American Legion, honorary commander of the Nationalist Chinese Air Force and holder of the French Legion of Honor and top medals from Spain, the Philippines and Italy. Now listed

office.

WILLIAM COLEY, the U.S. director of central intelligence, 1973-76. He ran intelligence programs in Vietnam during the war. In 1979 and 1980, as a lawyer with the Wall Street firm of Field & Priest, he worked for Nugan Hand on a variety of matters—tax problems; the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; an abortive project to relocate Indochinese refugees on an island in either the Caribbean or the Pacific; an attempt to take over a Florida bank; the operations of Nugan Hand's mysterious Panama branch, and the problems surrounding Mr. Nugan's death. Mr. Coley submitted \$46,000 in bills, which weren't paid. A \$10,000 check for his retainer was issued but never cashed.

WALTER McDONALD, a career CIA officer since 1975 and deputy director in charge of economic research from 1972 to 77. Then, while still in the CIA, he helped his former boss, sometime CIA Director James Schlesinger, set up and run the U.S. Energy Department. He served on the National Foreign Intelligence Board, the senior advisory group in the intelligence community. He announced his retirement in 1978, went into consulting and almost immediately by his own account began spending most of his time with Nugan Hand, traveling in the U.S. and Europe with Mr. [redacted] and talking with him daily.

GUY PAUKER, a Ramo Corp. staff member who has advised the CIA and other government agencies since the 1960s, although he denies reports that he is a career employee of the CIA. Mr. McDonald, whom he calls his "good friend," once said that Mr. Pauker has long had frequent personal access to White House national security advisers, including Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Mr. Pauker went to work as a consultant to Nugan Hand after Adm. Yates introduced him to Manors. Nugan and Hand. He, in turn, introduced them to Mr. McDonald. Mr. Pauker says he wasn't involved in any completed deals for the bank.

DALE HOLMGREN, a former U.S. Army officer in Taiwan who became manager of flight services for Civil Air Transport, a CIA-run airline in the Far East. He then went into business in Taiwan. He opened the Nugan Hand branch in Taipei in 1976 as a one-man representative. Adm. Yates once said that Mr. Holmgren had long worked with the U.S. military in Taiwan to develop "within the social structure of the Chinese in Taipei a close relationship with the U.S. military forces and the business and government community." Adm. Yates also said that Mr. Holmgren had worked for Nugan Hand without pay at least for a while because he had an independent income.

ROBERT "RED" JANSEN, a former CIA station chief in Bangkok who advised Thai governments through almost daily meetings with the prime minister in the early 1970s, according to persons close to them. He worked for Nugan Hand there in 1978, although he apparently severed his relationship that year (according to a colleague, because he was warned by the U.S. embassy that his presence at the bank had aroused suspicion). Mr. Jansen apparently

Australian Mystery

U.S. Servicemen Are Big Losers in Failure Of Nugan Hand Bank

Laborers at Mideast Projects Also Suffer; an Iranian Is Down to 'Last Pennies'

A General's Smart Friends

By JONATHAN KWIATNY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SYDNEY, Australia—The close relationship of so many former high-ranking U.S. military and intelligence officials with Nugan Hand Ltd., a private Australian bank, has aroused deep suspicions among some Australians that the company was in some way an instrument of the U.S. government.

Undoubtedly, the prestige of these men was a powerful help in getting business for

This is the second of a series of articles.

the bank. Retired Adm. Earl "Buddy" Yates, the former chief of staff for plans and policy of the U.S. Pacific Command, became the president of Nugan Hand in 1977. Occupying the bank's Manila office was former three-star Gen. Leroy J. Manor, the former chief of staff for the entire Pacific Command. Former Gen. Edwin F. Black was the president of Nugan Hand Inc., Hawaii. Former Gen. Eric Coker Jr., the former national commander of the American Legion, handled Washington, D.C., matters for the firm, and William Coffey, the former director of the CIA, performed legal work for it.

Nugan Hand went into liquidation in April 1982. Earlier, on Jan. 27, Frank Nugan, the Australian co-founder of the firm, was found shot to death in his car, apparently a suicide. Later, in June, the other principal, Bronx-born Michael Hand, a former Green Beret and covert U.S. agent, fled from Australia in disguise and hasn't been seen since. Continuing investigations have proved that the bank and some of its business customers were engaged in illegal activities from tax fraud to moving drug money.

Aggressive Salesmen

The U.S. State Department has issued a denial that the government was in any way involved in the operations of Nugan Hand. But this does little to ease the pain of hundreds of individual investors who had put their savings into various ventures sponsored by the bank. Over the previous three years, aggressive salesmen had taken deposits all over the world, promising yields well above prevailing interest rates. Since the bank's failure, claims for more than \$20 million have come into a court-appointed liquidator's office in Hong Kong. This doesn't

On the very day in January that Mr. Nugan was shot, Col. H. Kirby Smith, the chief judge of the U.S. Air Force Seventh Judiciary Circuit at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, handed \$20,000 to Gen. Manor. Nugan Hand's man in Manila. He received Nugan Hand certificate of deposit No. 11531, providing 15.125% interest. Col. Smith's claim says that he didn't hear of Mr. Nugan's death until the bank collapsed in April. It was "somewhat of a shock," he says, adding, "\$20,000 is a lot to a military man and his wife."

Col. Jimmy Masure, since retired, was stationed in Hawaii when he deposited a total of \$27,000 on the recommendation of his old boss, Gen. Manor, he says. Col. Masure deposited the last \$14,000 on March 12, 1980, long after Nugan Hand insiders began preparing for the bank's demise. "There are plenty of others (victims) around town," Col. Masure said recently in Hawaii, adding a harsh comment about the "rats" who ran the company.

Gen. Manor's Role

Though the Philippine branch apparently wasn't authorized under Philippine law to take deposits, claims from Philippine residents have piled up at an liquidator's office in Hong Kong, which says that two of the documented claims were for \$1 million each.

In a recent telephone interview, Gen. Manor at first insisted that he "had nothing to do with Nugan Hand Bank." Faced with evidence, he said he "was brought in just to learn," and hung up. Records show that he worked for the bank at least as early as October 1979. Tony Zarillo, Nugan Hand's public-relations man, says that Gen. Manor managed the Philippine office. Gen. Manor's partner there, Wilfred P. Gregory, says that Gen. Manor kept offices for a while both at Nugan Hand and at the U.S. embassy, a few blocks away. Told all this in a second call, Gen. Manor replied, "Many things in your line of reasoning are in error." Asked what they were, he broke off the interview again and wouldn't say more.

Adm. Yates declined to discuss Nugan Hand, even after he was told that the evidence seemed to put him at the center of its operations. "You print whatever you want," Adm. Yates said. "I've never had any success in dealing with reporters."

In the three months immediately after Mr. Nugan's death, the bank appeared to be trying aggressively to bag all the cash it could despite the growing prospects of its liquidation. A rich source of funds was Saudi Arabia, where the bank hoarded in an estimated \$5 million to \$10 million from Americans who worked there. The Americans got their salaries in cash and then had no place to invest it because banks pay only nominal interest.

Visits = Paydays

As described in a claim letter from Tom Rahili, an American working in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, "Representatives would visit Aramco construction camps in Saudi Arabia

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Australian Mystery: The Collapse Of Bank Hurts U.S. Servicemen

Continued From . . . Page

shortly after each monthly payday. We 'investors' would turn over Saudi riyals to be converted at the prevailing dollar exchange rate and receive a Nugan Hand dollar certificate. . . . The moneys, we were told, were to be deposited in the Nugan Hand Hong Kong branch for investments in various 'secured' government bonds."

Aramco and other large U.S. concerns, including Bechtel, Henry C. Beck Co. of Dallas and University Industries Inc. of San Diego, are said by investors to have permitted sales solicitations of employees by the bank and let salesmen hold meetings on company property and use company bulletin boards.

"The companies were passing down to their employees that this was being made available, and they could put their money in and get 15%," says Linda Geyer, now of San Diego. When she lived in Saudi Arabia in 1978, her husband—who died recently of cancer—invested and lost \$41,481 with Nugan Hand, and her son, John H. Geyer, invested and lost \$32,568. Both men worked as plumbers with University Industries on a construction job run by the Beck company's Bechtel Arabia unit.

"Everybody said, well, Beck, they're not going in with just any old guy," says Mrs. Geyer. Nugan Hand's man in the area was Maurice Bernard Houghton, a Texas who was a close friend of Mr. Hand. Mrs. Geyer says that Mr. Houghton "only worked in cash. He left Beck, Bechtel and Aramco with so much money he could hardly even carry the case. One time he needed two briefcases. He used to brag about it. Some people I know lost \$100,000 or \$200,000 easy."

El Raji, the Money Changer

According to testimony that Mr. Houghton has given to Australian authorities, he was allowed into Saudi Arabia on sponsorship of the Beck company. Bill Millican, Beck International's U.S. director, says that he has "heard of" Mr. Houghton but that he doesn't know whether Beck sponsored him. "I'm not prepared to talk about it," he says. U.S. spokesmen for Bechtel and University Industries say they know nothing about Mr. Houghton.

Mr. Houghton has said that he also took money from U.S. Air Force personnel in Saudi Arabia. Highly critical of the banks there, he has said that he took the bags of cash he collected to a local money changer named El Raji, who converted it to \$1,000 Thomas Cook traveler's checks. He sent the checks to Singapore, where most of them were apparently cashed by Mr. Hand, who was running the operation there, or by a colleague.

At least one victim, Edward F. Pietro, wrote for help to Gen. Black, the president of Nugan Hand, Hawaii. Mr. Pietro had served with Gen. Black in World War II, and he says the names of Gen. Black and Adm. Yates on Nugan Hand's brochures were an important factor in his decision to put \$4,000 into Nugan Hand on April 8, 1980, just three days before it filed for liquidation. He says that Mr. Nugan, then dead two months, was "described as quite healthy" by the salesman.

Gen. Black wrote back that he was "truly sorry about the death of Frank Nugan and the subsequent liquidation of his banking empire," but offered no sympathy to Mr. Pietro and no apology.

A Smart Fri

In a recent interview, Gen. Black—who also is a former executive director of the Freedom's Foundation in Valley Forge, Pa.—said he hadn't obtained any deposits for the bank because "my friends were too smart to go putting their money out of the country for hidden interest. If somebody had given me money and this happened, I'd feel personally liable to pay them back if it was a friend of mine. But I don't feel guilty because some guy got swindled. My name isn't well known enough around the world to convince many people" to invest.

Apparently one smart friend of Gen. Black was Rear Adm. L.R. "Joe" Vasey, who preceded Adm. Yates in his strategic planning job and now runs a political-research organization from Honolulu. Adm. Vasey says that both Adm. Yates and Gen. Black tried to get him to invest but that he declined.

Less wise, or at least less lucky, was Saeed Moosavi Nejad, 52, an Iranian lawyer who with his wife and four young children had sought refuge in the U.S. from the Iranian revolution in 1978. Mr. Nejad told his story, in a pathetic letter written in his best English to the Nugan Hand liquidator and later repeated in this newspaper. In the Washington, D.C., office of retired Brig. Gen. Eric Cocke, Mr. Nejad gave \$30,000—"only a saving made almost within the last 25 years in order to live"—to Nugan Hand representative George Farris, a former Green Beret friend of Mr. Hand. Mr. Farris had promised Mr. Nejad 14% interest on his nest egg compared with the 11% he was making at a local bank.

Scratching a Living

Mr. Nejad can't find a job now. He performs occasional Islamic weddings and otherwise lives off \$400 a month his oldest son makes at a Gino's fast-food restaurant. He is suing Mr. Farris in District of Columbia federal court. "I have spent my last pennies," he says.

Gen. Cocke says that he never knew that his good friend Adm. Yates had registered him with the Treasury Department as "person in charge" of Nugan Hand's Washington office. He says he thought Nugan Hand was just renting space from his public-relations business, though he agrees that they shared a phone number, address and receptionist. He agrees also that he visited Nugan Hand in Hong Kong, welcomed Messrs. Nugan, Hand and Houghton in Washington, and arranged high-level White House contacts for Adm. Yates and Mr. Nugan to help their efforts to move Indochinese refugees to a Caribbean island and salvage surplus U.S. military equipment.

Gen. Cocke denies Mr. Nejad's allegations that the general constantly reassured him about the safety of his deposit, though Gen. Cocke agrees that they met and talked often after the money was invested. He agrees that after the collapse he gave Mr. Nejad the name of a Hong Kong lawyer to represent him and that it was Nugan Hand's former in-house counsel (Elizabeth Thomson, who declined to talk to a reporter). He agrees that he told Mr. Nejad early on that he had more than \$30,000 of his own money

(7)

MR. AD says Gen. Cocke told him that the deposit was retrieved after the collapse and that Mr. Nejad could get his money, too, if he went to Hong Kong and hired Miss Thompson. Mr. Nejad says he couldn't afford the trip.

Gen. Cocke says he is still friendly with Mr. Farris, who is back at Fort Bragg, N.C., the Green Beret headquarters, "doing some consulting — Mr. Farris won't say on what."

A Doctor's Dilemma

A heavy loser was an Australian couple, Dr. and Mrs. John K. Ogden, who not only put \$750,000 into Nugan Hand but also gave Mr. Nugan power of attorney over their affairs. After Mr. Nugan's death, Dr. Ogden says he was frightened and went to Mr. Hand, who "kept reassuring me that all was well and there was no reason to take my money back." Now, at age 62, he has returned to medical practice. Meanwhile, Australian tax officers are auditing him on the \$750,000 the couple had invested.

The Australian investigations of Nugan Hand customers seem as over-the-top as they might seem. Many of the firm's transactions, with business men particularly, were "wash sales" carried out solely to establish paper losses for tax purposes. Clients would invest money in various ventures Nugan Hand set up. Fees, usually 2%, were deducted, and the rest would be "lent" back to the client with a separate letter forgiving repayment.

The result is utter confusion over who is a debtor. Particularly involved are 300 clients on a list found with Mr. Nugan's body; many are Australian citizens.

"I'm taking action against people on their own money," says the Australian liquidator, John O'Brien. "They gave it to me, he put it in another company and lent it back to them. Well I say, that it's our (the creditors') money, and I want it back." The courts haven't spoken yet, and Mr. O'Brien hopes that many clients will avoid the claims in order to keep the source of their income secret.

Overdrawn Bank Account

Mr. O'Brien has seized some assets, such as Mr. Nugan's \$1.3 million home that the company paid for. The Hong Kong official liquidator found only bank accounts that were overdrawn by a net \$685,000. Of the \$17.2 million listed on Nugan Hand's books as assets, some \$16.5 million turned out to be IOUs from Nugan Hand insiders or companies they controlled, according to the Hong Kong liquidators.

The one big institutional loser was Wing-On Bank in Hong Kong, which guaranteed—and has paid off—Nugan Hand's debts to Chase Manhattan Bank and other institutions that demanded guarantees from recognized banks before they took advantage of Nugan Hand's high interest rates. Wing-On Bank supposedly was guaranteed against loss by blue-chip securities held in Sydney, but the blue chips were sold gradually after 1977 and replaced by intracompany IOUs, leaving Wing-On short by more than \$3 million at the end.

Some \$1.5 million in insurance on Mr. Nugan's life proved uncollectible because a coroner's inquest ruled his death a suicide. The evidence all points to that conclusion, based on where the body was found and the

Banker Frank Nugan In Final Days Faced A Charge of Fraud

But His Violent Death Came
As Surprise to Associates;
His Partner Disappears

A Phone Call From 'Charlie'

By JONATHAN KUTTNY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SYDNEY, Australia—There were several reasons why Frank Nugan might have wanted to kill himself. But in January 1980, none of them were apparent to outsiders.

The 37-year-old co-founder of the Nugan Hand Ltd. private banking empire seemingly had the world on a string. His bank was taking in millions of dollars and had recently brought in a young American with impressive banking credentials to take some of the load off his shoulders. Mr. Nugan was negotiating to buy a multimillion-dollar estate for his family. And he apparently had whipped a serious drinking problem.

But as the fateful date of Jan. 26 approached, Mr. Nugan was

This is the last of a series of articles.

two serious legal problems that threatened possible ruin for his bank. In retrospect, moreover, there were signs of erratic behavior that should have served as warnings.

Mr. Nugan had stopped spending most of his time at Nugan Hand's Sydney headquarters, and he was making more frequent jet trips around the world on his private jet. His associates didn't always understand.

A Walk With Jesus

He began going to church daily and scribbling mystical notes in his diary, which was always with him. A sample: "I place this day my life, my work, my loved ones in the Lord's hands. He is so good and it will be a good day I believe, I believe it will be a glorious, magical, miraculous day. He is with me now. Jesus walks with me now. VI-MANITE 100,000 customers worldwide. Prayerize. Actualize."

One of Mr. Nugan's legal problems grew out of a 1977 contract that had developed over a fruit and vegetable business run by Mr. Nugan's brother, Ken, in their home town, Griffith, 400 miles inland from Sydney. Several large insurance companies had acquired a 40% interest in the business during a 1973 stock sale to raise \$700,000 for a new cannery. Later, they complained that Ken Nugan was diverting funds.

Investigators discovered big cash payoffs to people apparently linked to narcotics traffic. Ken Nugan explained that the payments were to Irish farmers who wanted to remain anonymous for tax reasons and to keep using dope dealers' names as pseudonyms. Ken Nugan fired the farmers and kicked the insurance company off the company's board.

This was done at two rowdy shareholder meetings at which drunks and thugs with newly issued 10-share stockholdings packed the hall and swayed procedural votes. Frank Nugan had helped orchestrate his brother's strategy, and state officials filed fraud charges against both brothers and a private detective they hired.

Sitting With a General

During the two years of court hearings to see if the charges would be tried, one of the men often at Frank Nugan's side was U.S. Gen. Edwin F. Black, who, after his retirement as assistant Army chief of staff for the Pacific, had taken a job as the president of Nugan Hand Hawaii. Gen. Black says that he attended the court hearings just to satisfy his curiosity.

Frank Nugan protested loudly that Nugan Hand was unconnected to the fruit and vegetable business. But when Nugan Hand Ltd. collapsed in April 1980, a few months after Frank Nugan's death, John O'Brien, a liquidator, said in his initial report that a "third party"—known to be Ken Nugan—had received \$1.6 million that his brother had diverted from Nugan Hand. Some \$1.1 million of this is credited as having been paid back. Nugan Hand funds also are believed to have been used to pay the Nugans' legal bills.

There were few details in the records. Immediately after his brother died, Ken Nugan went through Frank's office and, witnesses say, removed armfuls of files. A Nugan Hand director, Stephen K.A. Hill, has said that Ken also transferred a lot of Nugan Hand's stock in the fruit company to the wives of Frank Nugan and Michael Hand, the vice chairman of the bank. Mr. Hill says he argued vainly that the stock should be an asset of the bank.

Less than a month before he died, Frank Nugan learned that he and his brother would be tried for fraud, a development that seemed sure to affect his bank's reputation. (Ken Nugan's trial now is scheduled for later this year, after many delays.)

A Problem With Price Waterhouse

The other problem probably was on Frank Nugan's mind on the night of Jan. 26 was the refusal of Price Waterhouse & Co.'s Bahamas office to sign Nugan Hand bank's books for the year ending June 30, 1979. (The Bahamian office covers the Cayman Islands, where the bank had legal headquarters because of the island regulatory climate there.) Mr. Hill had taken the books to the Caymans in October 1979. The local Price Waterhouse partners had approved the books in the two previous years, but this time there was a new Price Waterhouse partner on hand, Clive Jennings. He balked. "There were significant gaps in the records," Mr. Jennings says.

Mr. Hill has insisted that he reviewed the accounts annually on instructions from Frank Nugan. He said that in 1979 his firm reported \$4 million in cash and accounts

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Australian Mystery: Head of Nugan Hand Bank Had Serious Legal and Personal Problems in Final Days

Continued From First Page

written off as having been paid in cash, off the books. To clean the bank's books, these accounts were assigned to Nugan Hand Panama, which Mr. Hill said was mostly a reservoir for phony accounts to balance the books. Most of the bank's \$17 million in stated assets were really IOUs from companies that were secretly affiliated with it, and these bogus assets were altered as needed to even the numbers.

Mr. Hill has testified that he was accompanied on the 1979 meeting with Price Waterhouse by U.S. Adm. Earl "Buddy" Yates, a former high-ranking officer in the U.S. Pacific Command who had become president of Nugan Hand bank in 1977. Mr. Jennings and his supervising partner, Richard Harris, who signed the 1978 books but was away during Mr. Hill's visit in 1979, say that Adm. Yates was present in 1977 and 1978 but not in 1979. Mr. Jennings says that in 1979 he sent Nugan Hand's emissary, Mr. Hill, home with a list of information he needed, "and that was the last I ever heard from him."

With the problem unsolved, Mr. Nugan himself went to the Caymans on Jan. 14-16, 1980, just 10 days before his death. Cayman banking authorities had notified him that if Price Waterhouse hadn't certified the June 1979 books by Jan. 31, Nugan Hand bank itself would be decertified there. This would damage Nugan Hand's relationships with major commercial banks throughout the world. Already, because of the lapse in audits, authorities in Singapore had asked on Dec. 5 to see the books, and Mr. Hand was trying to hold them off.

Messrs. Jennings and Harris say they went to Mr. Nugan's hotel room on Jan. 14 and asked for the necessary information, and he told them, "You'll never guess what happened. I came all the way from Australia with the answers to your questions, but then I left the file back in Australia." They say it would have been a bulky file. They say that Mr. Nugan called his secretary in Sydney and told her to send the file. It never arrived.

Hiring a New President

Mr. Nugan was losing his grip on himself and his job. In October 1979, an American, Donald Beazley, had been brought in as president of the entire Nugan Hand group of companies. Mr. Beazley was Nugan Hand's first real banker. A former Federal Reserve bank examiner, he had become the president of Great American Banks Inc. of North Miami, Fla., when Marvin Warner, its chief executive, had left to become President Carter's ambassador to Switzerland. When Mr. Warner returned, Mr. Beazley left to run Nugan Hand. Mr. Beazley is now the president of Gulfstream Bank in Boca Raton, Fla., whose one-bank holding company is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Beazley has told interviewers—including this newspaper—that he never really was the president of Nugan Hand, but "was just there on an interim basis (to) see if I liked what I would find." He has said that he left when Nugan Hand couldn't produce a

October 1979, when Nugan Hand's representatives from all over the world were flown at huge expense to Sydney for a conference. Mr. Beazley was presented as the new boss. Messrs. Nugan and Hand said that they would be reduced to broad policy makers and that all orders would come from Mr. Beazley from now on.

'Mike, Frank and Buddy'

Mr. Beazley, after being praised by Adm. Yates as "the finest banker in the United States under the age of 35," said, "It is a privilege and an honor for me to be president (of) this company." He said he had "had the opportunity to see it grow" during a close 2½-year relationship with "Mike and Frank and Buddy," and added that "the decision that I would want to be associated with this group" was "one of the best ones I've ever made, decision-wise."

He told the group, "You're fortunate to have probably one of the best money-market operators that I've ever seen and certainly one of the highest-qualified tax desk departments or divisions of firms that I've ever seen." This, even though Nugan Hand's money-market operations were consistent and intentional money losers, as the bank built up deposits by offering investors much higher interest rates than Nugan Hand got by investing the money for its own account. (The Hong Kong liquidator's office has calculated that from 1976 to its demise, Nugan Hand lost \$7.9 million in trading securities.) And many of Mr. Nugan's tax schemes later proved to be scarcely veiled frauds.

Hearing his words of praise for Nugan Hand repeated from transcripts of tape recordings obtained by this newspaper and verified, Mr. Beazley said that it was possible that he had said such things but that he couldn't remember. He also conceded the possible accuracy of reports that as late as March 1980, he had assured people that the bank was solid and would continue.

Lots of Gold Braid

Other leading lights at the October 1979 meeting were Adm. Yates; Gen. LeRoy J. Manor, the retired chief of staff for the U.S. Pacific Command; Walter McDonald, the recently retired deputy CIA director, and Guy Pauker, a consultant to various U.S. defense and security agencies. Gen. Manor helped run Nugan Hand's Philippine office, and Messrs. McDonald and Pauker had become consultants to the firm.

Everyone praised Nugan Hand lavishly and pledged tireless efforts to make it grow. But there were some disquieting notes, too. Representatives from Malaysia, Taiwan and Singapore openly expressed their uneasiness about what the Malaysia man called "our present non-official banking activities." All of these countries and others in the region, including Australia, have tight restrictions on taking money out of the country, which was Nugan Hand's main attraction in luring customers. Nugan Hand was allowed into many countries only under the belief that it was an international trade broker.

Nobody mentioned the books that Price Waterhouse had refused to certify.

That summer his American-born wife, Lee, had returned to her parents in Nashville, Tenn., taking the couple's two children. Records show that she ran up \$21,200 in bills on her American Express card in nine months. Australian liquidator John O'Brien says that she also took \$1 million in traveler's checks with her. She has resisted numerous attempts by this reporter to interview her.

Going on the Wagon

Close friends of Mr. Nugan say that he wanted her back. He went on the wagon, ending a bottle-a-day Scotch habit, and he took off nearly 50 pounds—all in six months. He spent money in manic style. He paid about \$500,000 to remodel the couple's lavish waterfront home (and reportedly was hauled in for a beach) to impress his wife. But by several accounts she was revolted by his poor taste when she saw it on a brief trip home to attend a wedding at Christmas of 1979.

Mr. Nugan flew back to the U.S. with her on Jan. 9, 1980, but then was off alone to Florida, the Caymans and Switzerland, where he and Mr. Hand reportedly sought United Nations money for their refugee project. He apparently talked to former CIA Director William Casey and made plans to see him the next month. He told people that he was moving to the U.S. and entered negotiations to buy a Florida condominium.

He was back in Sydney Jan. 25. The next day he agreed to close another purchase: a \$2.2 million country estate he had dickered over for months—628 landscaped acres and a mansion—"the finest in Australia," he told its owners, a family named Darling. The deal was never consummated. That night he died.

Mr. Hand and the other Americans running the bank appeared to witnesses genuinely surprised by his death—and the sudden desperation of the situation. Some big withdrawals were made about this time. Maurice Bernard Houghton, a mysterious Texan who played a big part in the bank's affairs, withdrew \$150,000 in February; he has said that he used the money on company business in Europe. Mr. Beazley withdrew \$200,000, which was transferred to his account in Florida; he says he can't remember what the money was for, but that he has repaid it though he can't prove it.

Gen. Manor Leaves Manila

When Nugan Hand's liquidation came on April 11, 1980, Wilfred Gregory of the firm's Manila office says that he and Gen. Manor were warned by their lawyer, William Quasha, to leave the Philippines or they "could wind up in jail." Mr. Gregory says that he stayed but that Gen. Manor left overnight. Gen. Manor, now running a retired officers' association in Virginia, wouldn't say when or why he left the Philippines, and Mr. Quasha says he can't discuss his advice to a client. Mr. Gregory kept the office for consulting work; he won't name his clients. His new partner was Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos's brother-in-law Ludwig

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had been a similar evacuation in January when Mr. Nugan died, but when things cooled off the salesmen returned. In April they barely escaped. "The situation became somewhat violent," Mr. Houghton has recalled. "The bank branch . . . was severely damaged by the depositors after Mike Murphy (the bank representative) left," he said.

In June 1980, Michael Hand, the firm's co-founder, went into hiding in an apartment next to a butcher shop owned by Robert W. Gehring. Mr. Gehring, a former U.S. Army sergeant, worked for Bernie Houghton. The three men had been close since Vietnam War days; Mr. Hand had been a Green Beret and then an undercover operative, and Mr. Houghton was a big trader through Southeast Asia. Mr. Gehring's shop was the place where many of Nugan Hand's records were secreted after Mr. Nugan's death. Mr. Gehring has testified that Mr. Houghton asked him to help Mr. Hand flee from Australia.

Mr. Gehring says that he conned an employee, Alan Winter, into lending him his birth certificate, which Mr. Gehring then used to obtain a passport in Mr. Winter's name without his knowledge. Mr. Hand's U.S. passport had been seized the previous December by the U.S. consul in Singapore because the Bronx-born American had become an Australian citizen. He had been warned that Australian immigration officials were under orders not to let him leave under his own passport.

The Phony Passport

Mr. Gehring has testified that a mysterious American named "Charlie," identified only as an old Army buddy of Mr. Hand's, showed up in Australia, created a disguise for Mr. Hand and arranged for him to travel to the U.S., via Fiji and Vancouver. Mr. Hand left in mid-June, and Mr. Gehring says he concealed his friend's departure for a week. Mr. Hand left his wife Helen behind, and she is still living in Australia.

So far, the only charges by Australian authorities in the Nugan Hand affair are against Michael Moloney, Mr. Houghton's lawyer, and Patricia Swan, Mr. Nugan's secretary, for allegedly obstructing justice during the destruction of records after Mr. Nugan died. Mr. Moloney concedes in an interview that he advised Mr. Hand to remove the firm's records, but he says he is being made a scapegoat in the case. Mrs. Swan has refused to be interviewed.

In February 1981, Mr. Gehring has testified, he was visiting his brother in San Francisco when he got a call from "Charlie." They arranged for Mr. Gehring to go to a pay telephone booth at the airport. At the appointed time, a call came from Mr. Hand, whereabouts unidentified. He asked about his wife and friends and said he wasn't using Mr. Winter's identity anymore. That is the last time anyone says he has talked to Mr. Hand.

XIV.

INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN BOTH MIA AND DRUG TRAFFICKING MATTERS

**Some of the same people involved MIA ~~matter~~ are
reportedly also involved in the satanic drug cult
network.**

**The following was furnished by the American
Defense Institute, 1055 North Fairfax Street,
Second Floor, Alexandria, Virginia 22314**

The Pentagon's P.O.W. Papers

*This collection includes three recently de-classified documents
related to the U.S. government's efforts to account for 2266 American
service personnel still Prisoner of War or Missing in Action in Southeast Asia.*

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De-classified CIA Dispatch from Vientiane, Laos re: POW list (July 2, 1968)	1
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Statement of Barry A. Toll re: Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs (June 14, 1992)	5
R. Reagan Letter to parents of MIA Lt. Cmdr. Larry Stevens re: POW ops (May 19, 1982)	8
De-classified Reagan Memorandum re: Shufelt re: DIA coverage (September 25, 1985)	9
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August 1992

De-classified CIA Dispatch from Laos July 2, 1968

This collection of documents is a credible body of evidence proving that officials in the United States government deliberately abandoned literally hundreds of American servicemen being held Prisoners of War in both Laos and North Vietnam in 1973.

Early in 1973, Henry Kissinger was finalizing negotiations with the government of North Vietnam on the Paris Peace Accords; the seven Watergate defendants went on trial; Richard Nixon was inaugurated for a second term and the U.S. Senate set up the Watergate Committee. On January 23rd, Nixon announced that the Accords were signed and that "all POWs Indochina" would be released within 60 days.

For years, the CIA had been waging a concurrent and secret war in Laos. By 1973, we had lost 581 servicemen (mostly pilots and air crews) in this secret war. The NY Times reported that the Pathet Lao claimed to be holding hundreds of these men prisoner. They demanded that we negotiate a separate peace treaty with them and cease our bombing of their country. We never negotiated and we continued to bomb them for many months thereafter. To this day, the Pathet Lao have not released even one American. What could have happened to all these men? Did they all die within a few weeks? Or did the Watergate besieged Nixon White House decide they must be abandoned so it could concentrate on saving itself? Are any of these men still alive? These are questions that cry out for answers. Government officials have given one answer for over 19 years: "There is no credible evidence."

The document at right confirms that the CIA was "maintaining a current list of POWs and MIA in Laos" in 1968. It appears that Major David Louis Hrdlicka was being added to the list and the 24 men listed here are presumed dead. The point is that the CIA could reasonably be expected to continue maintaining this list until at least April 1973 when the North Vietnamese released 591 American POWs from their prisons in Hanoi.

8 JULY 68

DISPATCH	I	I	I	I	I
See Distribution Below					
Chief of Station, Vientiane					
JPRC - U.S. POW's and MIA in Laos					
Reference: [REDACTED]					
Action: [REDACTED]					

Station discussed Attachment to Reference which is responsible for maintaining a current list of individuals in Laos. The following individuals are on list:

1. Blenett, Allan L.
2. Chambers, Jerry L.
3. Claus, Frank Edward, Jr.
4. Duffy, Charles J.
5. Fellows, Allan E.
6. Gardner, John Garrett
7. Glover, Calvin C.
8. Guillermin, L. F.
9. Guy, Theodore W.
10. Hanson, Stephen Paul
11. Hensley, Thomas T.
12. Kuebel, Thomas E.
13. Leonard, Edward W.
14. Lyon, Donovan L.
15. Mason, William
16. McPhail, William T.
17. Mitchell, Thomas B.
18. Mullen, William F.
19. Park, Raymond T.
20. Pate, Gary
21. Pietsch, Robert E.
22. Rash, Melvin D.
23. Stischer, Walter
24. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] list one individual not on Reference list:

Hrdlicka, David Louis, Major, USAF, PR 72541.

Distribution:

2 - [REDACTED]

3 - [REDACTED]

4 - [REDACTED]

5 - [REDACTED]

6 - [REDACTED]

7 - [REDACTED]

8 - [REDACTED]

9 - [REDACTED]

10 - [REDACTED]

11 - [REDACTED]

12 - [REDACTED]

13 - [REDACTED]

14 - [REDACTED]

15 - [REDACTED]

16 - [REDACTED]

17 - [REDACTED]

18 - [REDACTED]

19 - [REDACTED]

20 - [REDACTED]

21 - [REDACTED]

22 - [REDACTED]

23 - [REDACTED]

24 - [REDACTED]

25 - [REDACTED]

26 - [REDACTED]

27 - [REDACTED]

28 - [REDACTED]

29 - [REDACTED]

30 - [REDACTED]

31 - [REDACTED]

32 - [REDACTED]

33 - [REDACTED]

34 - [REDACTED]

35 - [REDACTED]

36 - [REDACTED]

37 - [REDACTED]

38 - [REDACTED]

39 - [REDACTED]

40 - [REDACTED]

41 - [REDACTED]

42 - [REDACTED]

43 - [REDACTED]

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De-classified Eagleburger Memorandum for Secretary of Defense Elliot Richardson

This memo is a "smoking gun." In 1973, Lawrence Eagleburger knew that the Pathet Lao was holding a large number of American POWs in Laos.

page 2
March 1973



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

U.S. POW/MIA Personnel in Laos - ACTION
REF: Your 13 March query on Laos (attached)

On 1 February 1973, North Vietnam (NVN) released the [redacted] of [redacted] POWs [redacted] captured in Laos. NVN claimed [redacted] these ten people [redacted] prisoners of the Pathet Lao, but DIA analysts indicate these individuals were actually captured by the North Vietnamese in Laos. The [redacted] POWs identified consist of nine Americans (six USAF, one USMC, [redacted] civilians) and one Canadian. [redacted] evidence indicates [redacted] most, if [redacted] all, of [redacted] are currently being [redacted] in Hanoi.

OIA lists approximately 200 U.S. military and civilians [redacted] missing [redacted] captured in Laos. Therefore, [redacted] the Patriotic Front (LPF) list [redacted] constitutes only a 2.5% accounting. In contrast, [redacted] NVN list represents 45% and the MG list represents 20% of the [redacted] personnel carried on [redacted] lists in these respective [redacted]. There is an obvious lack [redacted] reporting on the part of [redacted] LPF. Because of [redacted] foregoing statistics and analysis of the conditions under which [redacted] people have been lost, [redacted] concludes that the LPF may hold a number of unidentified U.S. [redacted] although we cannot accurately judge how many. [redacted] American Embassy, Vientiane, agrees with this judgment.

Several diplomatic [redacted] have [redacted] made recently in [redacted] attempt [redacted] get an accounting and release [redacted] American prisoners being held in Laos. [redacted] 10 March 1973, the LPF Delegation chairman in Vientiane informed us [redacted] recent U.S. démarches regarding prisoners in Laos had been conveyed to Souphanouvong, the Lao communist chief, personally. No other information was made available.

On 15 March [redacted] Secretary of State instructed Ambassador Godley to [redacted] single [redacted] Soviet [redacted] for [redacted] full treatment... regarding the lack of progress in Vientiane [redacted] political [redacted] matters. Godley was also instructed [redacted] inform the Soviet Ambassador that [redacted] "...continue [redacted] hold North [redacted] to its commitments on releasing all U.S. [redacted] in Laos by 28 March and will [redacted] tolerate [redacted] delays." [redacted] communist [redacted] to this line of action has been noted as yet.

On 22 March 1973, the United States informed NVN [redacted] the [redacted] that the U.S. would [redacted] complete withdrawal of its military forces from South Vietnam in accordance with the terms of the agreement [redacted] coincident with the release of all repeat all American prisoners held throughout Indochina." This statement was aimed directly [redacted] securing release of all U.S. prisoners held by the Pathet Lao.

On 22 March Ambassador Godley addressed the Laos POW/MIA question [redacted] length in Vientiane 2139 (attached). Godley separates the 1 February list of ten prisoners from the issue of accounting for the remaining POW/MIA's in Laos. The Ambassador states that the LPF "...just has not focused on the [redacted] repatriation and accounting problem until very recently..." Godley concludes by recommending that we concentrate [redacted] helping the RLC get an acceptable military protocol to the Laos cease-fire agreement approved by the LPF. In this way [redacted] Ambassador is hopeful that we can eventually gain LPF cooperation in the POW/MIA matter. However, Godley also states that he is having great difficulties in influencing the RLC negotiators; and [redacted] states [redacted] must expect many nonconcurrences from the LPF.

On March, the U.S. Delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission (FPJMC) was instructed by Washington [redacted] reaffirm our negotiating stance. General Woodward was instructed to seek a private meeting with [redacted] NVN representative and inform him that the U.S. [redacted] have assurances that the prisoners [redacted] the 1 February list will be released by [redacted] March. Given these assurances, private or otherwise, we will complete our troop withdrawal. This 23 March guidance [redacted] the field also indicates that "...we intend [redacted] pursue [redacted] question of other U.S. personnel missing [redacted] captured in Laos following the release of the men [redacted] the 1 February list."

To review the bidding to date, the U.S. is prepared to accept release of [redacted] men on the 1 February list along with the other U.S. personnel being held in [redacted] as the final condition for complete U.S. troop withdrawal. However, there has been no accounting of U.S. personnel MIA in Laos other than the 1 February list of ten who were probably all captured in Laos by the NVA rather than the Pathet Lao. Hence, assuming all the [redacted] currently being held in NVN are released by 28 March, we still have the Laos MIA question remaining unresolved. Additionally, Ambassador Godley proposes that we rely upon the yet-to-be developed and approved Lao Military Protocol as a means of gaining satisfaction [redacted] this issue. And finally, Ambassador Godley does [redacted] discuss Hanoi's influence or control of the LPF [redacted] this issue.

From the foregoing, there appears to be need for [redacted] well-orchestrated plan for solving the problem of our Laos POWs and MIAs. Therefore, I am recommending below a series of diplomatic moves aimed at gaining a proper accounting of [redacted] lost in Laos. You may wish to pass along [redacted] the President part or all of the following diplomatic track:

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A. After the recovery of the last prisoners from NVN, Hanoi should be advised unequivocally that we still hold them responsible for the return of all POWs being held in Indochina. In this regard, any further mine sweeping activity as well as all future U.S. reconstruction assistance should be described as wholly dependent upon the accounting and release of U.S. prisoners being held in Laos. Once again, NVN should be clearly informed that accounting for ten men out of a total of more than 350 is considered unacceptable.

B. In the meantime (just after 28 March), a strong demarche should be made to the ranking LPF representative in Vientiane by the U.S. Ambassador personally. This initiative should plainly and forcefully assert that the U.S. will no longer play games with the POW issue in Laos. The LPF should be told that we have no doubt we believe they hold additional U.S. prisoners, and we demand their immediate release as well as an accounting and information on all those who may have died. Finally, the LPF should be advised that failure to provide a satisfactory answer could result in appropriate United States actions.

C. Simultaneously with our representations to the LPF, the U.S. Ambassador in Laos should also ask the USSR, PRC, NVN, French, British and other senior representatives to Vientiane to join their good offices with the LPF in order to avoid a serious situation.

D. Shortly after 11 March, assuming the LPF does not respond favorably, intensive and obvious tactical air reconnaissance of North and South Laos should commence. Additionally, the release of a carrier task force into the waters off Vietnam should be publicly announced.

E. Concomitant with the foregoing, the LPE and NVN should be privately advised that the Thai Volunteer Forces now in Laos will be removed until there is a satisfactory resolution of the POW issue.

Other moves that are worthy of consideration are listed below. They should only be contemplated if we are reasonably strongly convinced that the Lao hold POWs.

A. Ambassador Godley could be instructed to "lean hard" on Souvanna Phouma and tell him to let the LPF know that political concessions in the Provisional Government of National Union (especially as regards LPF appointments in cabinet posts) will be next to impossible without resolving the POW question.

B. As a last step, U.S. air strikes and Lao and Thai irregular offensive operations could be resumed in Laos in order to force release of prisoners in Laos.

Mr. Eagleburger recommends resuming air strikes "in order to force the release of our prisoners in Laos." U.S. aircraft did, in fact, continue to bomb Laos for many months after this memo was written. Mr. Eagleburger is currently the number two man in President Bush's State Department.

4

The foregoing recommended diplomatic/military actions would represent a considerable toughening of the U.S. position regarding our POWs held in Laos. Such a line is even harder to take without a clear picture as to the U.S. personnel actually being held in Laos. The intelligence available is voluminous but imprecise. However, the evidence indicates that the NVN/Pathet Lao forces have captured U.S. personnel since 1964, and the LPF have provided no prisoner casualty data at all other than the 10 listed on 1 February. Therefore, the hard negotiating track outlined in steps 1 through 5 above, and possibly even the optional step 6, is clearly justified. Finally, it is recognized that this is a very delicate situation, and application of any one or all of the above actions to assure success--there is, of course, little physical risk associated with options 1 through 5.

If you approve of the above listed courses of action, I will sign the attached memorandum for Dr. Kissinger.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Acting Assistant Secretary

Attachments: (3)
SecDef query dtd 13 Mar
Ambassador Vientiane 2139
Proposed memo to Dr. Kissinger

No coordination required.

Prop: LTC Secord/11/AD/23Mar73/53164

Dist: Orig 11
b1 11 MC
Yeto 11 AD
Luh 11 ISA/S

Prepared by RUM Bigley, X54175
& LTC Secord, X53164

Elliot Richardson's initials were handwritten on the attached memo indicating that it was delivered to Henry Kissinger in the White House. Dr. Kissinger's number two man at that time was Gen. Brent Scowcroft who is now President Bush's National Security Advisor.

The simple chronology **■** right is the key to understanding why and how officials in the Nixon Administration may have decided to abandon not only the living prisoners left in Laos but many others held hostage in North Vietnam as well.

The ferocity of the scandal swirling around the White House became evident on April 17 when Nixon felt compelled to waive Executive Privilege. On that day, his Presidency started to slide down the slippery slope to oblivion. It is obvious that Nixon may have felt he had no choice but to abandon our POWs.

When Nixon finally resigned in August of 1974 to avoid being impeached, many of his staff stayed on in the Ford Administration. Kissinger remained ■ Secretary of State. Scowcroft became Ford's Assistant for National Security Affairs, the same post he now occupies in the Bush White House. George Bush, himself, was appointed Director of the CIA in 1975 after ■ stint as Ambassador to China. Ford's Chief of Staff was ■ Cheney, the current Secretary of Defense.

The power of the Presidency in late 1974 had been emasculated by Watergate. Officials in the Ford Administration may not have believed they could afford to admit that living American POWs were still being held in Indochina. The lid of secrecy was kept on this politically explosive situation for two and a half more years until Ford lost his re-election to Jimmy Carter. Carter may have been told. Later, hostages held in Iran took Carter out.

In 1979, a Marine Pfc. named Robert Garwood who had been a POW for 14 years was able to pass a note to a Finnish diplomat in Hanoi saying he wanted out. The Vietnamese told Garwood before he left that he would be treated as a traitor. In de-briefings, he claimed that he had seen about 70 other American POWs in North Vietnam after 1973. The de-briefings were classified. He was court-martialed and convicted of collaborating with the enemy.

Why would the Nixon Administration abandon American POWs?

A Chronology of Key Events in 1973

Jan. 23 - President Nixon announces signing of the Paris Peace Accords and release of "all POWs in Indochina."

Feb. 1 - Henry Kissinger delivers a secret letter to Pham Van Dong promising to pay Hanoi \$500 billion in aid.

Mar. 26 - Last group of 591 American POWs is released from Hanoi. Most report that they were brutally tortured.

April 7 - In response, the U.S. Senate votes 88-3 to prohibit the Nixon Administration from giving any monetary aid to North Vietnam without Senate approval.

**12 - The U.S. Department of Defense Issues this statement:
*"There are no more prisoners in Southeast Asia.
 They are dead."* This becomes official policy.**

17 - Caving In to Intense pressure, Nixon [redacted] to waive Executive Privilege and allow [redacted] of his staff to testify before the Watergate Committee.

30 - Nixon fires [REDACTED] Bob Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Dean before they can testify.

May 10 - Two former Nixon Cabinet members, John Mitchell and Maurice Stans, indicted in New York.

Statement of Barry A. Toll to the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs June 14, 1992

This extraordinary statement speaks for itself. Mr. Toll was in the loop just outside the Oval Office from 1973 to 1975. Nixon knew. Kissinger knew. Ford knew.

SENATOR JOHN D. EDWARDS
D - Massachusetts
Chairman, Senate Select Committee on POWs and MIAs
Washington, District of Columbia

BARRY A. TOLL
St. Petersburg, Florida 33713

June 14, 1992

S T A T E M E N T

My full name is BARRY ALLEN TOLL and I reside at 1115 29th Street North, St. Petersburg, County of Pinellas, State of Florida. I am a numerous combat decorated veteran of Vietnam, where I served as an Infantryman, Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol leader and Special Operations Intelligence Specialist, while in the United States Army from 14 June 1967 through 16 August 75. When I was honorably discharged, my service numbers were variously US 53 702 178, RA 53 178, and RA 53 178 (Social Security Number). I am married and have one child, a son, who is now in the Vietnam War.

Your Select Committee is currently investigating some events that I have direct knowledge of, and which coincidentally, were instrumental in my requesting immediate relief from duties and Honorable Discharge, on 4 July 1975. The events I referenced during debriefings, that the Select Committee would be interested in, occurred during the periods June 1973 through July, 1975, when I personally saw, distributed and briefed high ranking officers of the Joint Staff, an intelligence reports, analyses and operations regarding the transfer of U.S. POWs and/or MIAs from the custody of North Vietnamese or Laotian authorities through Soviet Bloc nations, or directly into the USSR. Further, it was the considered opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the entire U.S. Intelligence community, that at the conclusion of Operation Homecoming in 1973, that there were an estimated 290 to 340 U.S. POWs and MIAs alive, and held captive in Laos, and that analyses and reporting was disseminated to the President of the United States, Richard Nixon. I specifically recall that information being included on a list of the President's Daily Intelligence Briefing agenda more than once, and reports of real time transfers in progress (aircraft bearing US POWs in the air enroute to USSR and Soviet Bloc countries) being passed to the White House for the President several times in this period. There simply is no doubt that the President knew of these conclusions and events, barring a massive and collusive intent to deprive him of the information. I am fully prepared to make these statements under oath and penalty of perjury and would submit to qualified polygraph examination with regard to the content of this statement. From June 1973, until 4 July 75 I was variously assigned within the World Wide Military Command and Control System, World Wide Military Command Post system as an Intelligence Specialist and Operations Assistant in various capacities. I was formulated

specifically to implement the nation's highest strategic nuclear policies and plans, and directly assist the President or designated National Command Authority in so doing. I was assigned by Department of Defense, order of the Secretary in Chief, J3/J4/J5 with duties primarily as the Commander in Chief Atlantic's Command Post, v/duty station Langley AFB, Virginia, or at the temporarily detailed at National Emergency Airborne Command Post, Andrews AFB, or other remote alert stations to perform our mission.

A notebook, such as the one I am now holding, are promulgated, and responsible to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Deputy Director of Operations, Joint Staff, and were assigned the mission to assist the President, his designated successor or certain Alternate Command Authorities as specified in the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) and the Presidential Decision Making Handbook (RMDH), and their related annexes, especially Annex 2 to the SIOP, Emergency Action Procedures (EAP) Volume IV. In short, we were there to lead the President through a Nuclear Execution... and redundancy in our use of... accomplishment of our mission.

to accomplish this mission, members of the SIOP Execution Teams held an extremely wide and diversified range of extremely sensitive, secret and above, security clearances as we were privy to the highest input of the U.S. Intelligence Community to the President, in order to be capable of assuming responsibilities to brief and assist him in a SIOP environment, on a moment's notice, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Simply put, we had to know what he knew when on duty, and were so indoctrinated on what we'd missed when off duty upon assuming a new shift of Alert Status, and therefore were required to maintain the following clearance as essential mission accomplishment: Top Secret, based on Expanded Background Investigation, Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) and Special Intelligence, Presidential Decision Making Handbook, (RMDH), Presidential Information (PI), Special Intelligence (SI), Presidential Sealed Authentication Systems (PAS...the football), Cryptological (CRYPTO) and many too numerous to mention and caveated special operations or restricted Classified Information Special Accesses, some of which have Top Secret Codename designations and cannot be uttered aloud under any circumstances.

To be blunt about it, then, there were but a handful of men within the entire USG that possessed such concentrated access to classified information on such an across-the-board, integrated basis. Such "need to know" can only be justified for a few positions, and it was not unusual to be in possession of highly specific information that even the highest cabinet officers, or heads of other intelligence agencies, might be unaware of, owing to the tight compartmentalization of seriously guarded secrets throughout the Department of Defense, State, Justice and the various intelligence gathering agencies or departments. At the time of the U.S. POW... it was...

Statement of Barry A. Toll (cont.)

combined input of the entire U.S. Intelligence Community, and accepted position of the Chiefs of Staff, MIA and being held in Laos. These personnel consisted of survivors of the later admitted 800-some pilots and crew members downed in aircraft over Laos, either fixed wing or rotary, and Special Operations personnel taken on the ground in Laos alive or simply disappeared while on ground mission in Laos in intelligence operations or gathering activities. There is no doubt, that while this information was highly compartmentalized, President Nixon, and National Security Advisor Kissinger (soon to be Secretary, nominated Aug 73, confirmed Sep 73) were fully briefed and advised as to the JCS and various intelligence entities position on these analyses. While I cannot state that I personally briefed either, or was present when either was briefed on such conclusions, reports and analyses, we were aware daily what the [redacted] had been [redacted] on in our off-time, and daily agendas and summaries of his Daily Intelligence Briefing and Summaries.

During the period September 1973 through April 1975 I can personally recall on at least three, and as many as five, occasions when CIA/DIA and NSA would track the real-time movements of Soviet or Eastern Bloc aircraft carrying U.S. POWs or (on one occasion) CIA operative(s) from North Vietnam to either the USSR proper, or to either East Germany or Poland. I believe on one occasion the destination became Bulgaria. Each time, a minimum of three American personnel were transferred, and sometimes, up to five. The intelligence validity of these reports were basically rated A-1, which then meant, Usually Reliable. Confirmed by other sources....our most reliable, integrated intelligence product that this was combined, ranging from agents, to NSA referenced intelligence, satellite and other sources. Typically, the [redacted] would occur under the guise of a routine, scheduled Diplomatic flight of the Soviet Union, or East German or Polish flag, departing [redacted] Hanoi [redacted] proceeding from [redacted] country to NVN [redacted] on board also. [redacted] conclusion, intelligence wise, was that the USSR was worried at that point that the U.S. might attempt an intercept and force down of such missions, and they sought to "up the ante" for such an attempt. Previous to these missions, POW transfers were accomplished to East Germany (and presumably on to USSR) on military cargo flights returning from delivering aircraft parts to NVN (that the [redacted] the USSR utilized [redacted] earlier [redacted] American POWs/MIA).

A plan was developed and [redacted] one [redacted] actually activated to intercept and force down [redacted] transfers from North Vietnam. [redacted] I recall, the aircraft believed carrying [redacted] diverted from its flight plan and intended destination and [redacted] into [redacted] airspace at the approach of U.S. intercept aircraft, and the attempt was [redacted], but [redacted] definitely recall one such attempt and [redacted] real-time reports of its [redacted] going the President under Oprep-3 RED ROCKET format..Further, after [redacted]

or three landings under a specific diplomatically immune Courier flight, an intelligence operation was planned and attempted to have agent(s) attempt to photograph in East Germany, the deployment on arrival there, of the American POWs. I cannot recall specifically, but the attempt was unsuccessful owing to either the distance between vantage point and avenue of approach to the proximity of the aircraft and the telephoto quality/ratio of the [redacted] utilized, and [redacted] time (darkness) of the landing and deployment.

Shortly after the Vietnam War, in 1973, we noticed that stopped-up [redacted] of such POWs was occurring, and it was soon learned and [redacted] the reasons for this increase was due to the Soviets gleefully [redacted] the Israelis had enhanced technology, unencountered before in SEA, that were utilized in the conflict with Egypt and resulting Syrian events. Briefly, they started sending increased POW "backseaters" or "gucos" (Electronic Warfare officers) or "Black Box" experts, held in North Vietnamese army, for interrogation by Soviet or Soviet Bloc experts. It seemed that the Soviets had determined that we had either found more effective counter-measures to their ground to Air, or Air to Air missiles, and that our Air to Air missiles were behaving differently than theretofore exposed in Vietnam and SEA. It was determined that the Soviet technicians responsible for evaluating such data, had requested that American POWs with background in these technologies be sent out of the theater into Soviet environs for real-time interrogation with the experts and technicians present to fully influence the course of the interrogations in real-time, in an attempt to evaluate and cogitate the specifics of the new technology experienced via the Israeli air operations during the October War and its aftermath. On each occasion, these reports, analyses and background summaries were marked as having been briefed to the President. Of course, the routing on these highly [redacted] and [redacted] National Security [redacted]

On one occasion [redacted] a [redacted] was in [redacted] suspected [redacted] of the [redacted] being transferred was [redacted] known. This [redacted] also was [redacted] analyzed as bearing the "CIA operative", as well as [redacted] "Moscow Round". I specifically recall that we had [redacted] observing [redacted] trans- fers physically of the American personnel, because even if the flight arrived in daylight (for instance the Courier cover- flights), and that aircraft would remain, and we believed the detainees were moved onto other aircraft bound for the USSR, they would do so at night...typically keeping guards around the plane (satellite photo) long after the crew and passengers deployed, until such time the detainees could be moved to another craft or location, surreptitiously, [redacted] cover of darkness.

I have noted press releases that the DOD or [redacted] have recently denied having knowledge of these [redacted] Either [redacted] persons reporting that to you are lying or they are misinformed in a concerted fashion. There is no question that we believed [redacted]

Previous statements I have written ██████ tendered within the last two years to either the executive branch departments or agencies, my Senator or other congressional purveyor collected. Investigations are thoroughly consistent with this statement. I am glad to provide such consistent statements and their tendering to the Committee if asked. These are the basic facts as I recall them. Some are indelibly etched on my mind, as you may surmise, owing to the profound nature of the event's implications, and the secrecy involved in concealing our analyses from not only our enemies, but the American people too, who were misled about the totality of the exchange in Operation Homecoming. I will be glad to talk with appropriate members of your staff and provide further details should you so deem it of interest in your committee. When first approached by certain entities providing your committee with this information, I delayed, because I thought the then upcoming testimony of other witnesses would certainly provide far more information than what I witnessed. It is only of late that I ██████ come to realize ██████ apparently still cover-up going ██████ as to ██████ JCS and ██████

BARRY ALLEN TOLL
1111 11th Street North
City of St. Petersburg
County of Pinellas

It also seems convenient that Pfc. Garwood is ■ convicted collaborator. He is the only free American who claims first-hand, on-the-ground knowledge of living American POWs in North Vietnam after 1973. Garwood has not testified either.

Ronald Reagan Letter to MIA Parents

May 19, 1982

Over the past 19 years, the families of a great many POWs and MIAs have strongly suspected that they were being lied to by officials in the Defense Department, State Department and the White House. The letter at right is [redacted] in point. Over [redacted] years ago, President Reagan tells the mother and stepfather of MIA Lt. Cmdr. Larry J. Stevens that the government is conducting operations "of a covert nature." The Fleckensteins later received [redacted] very perfunctory letter from then Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger. No more information about these "covert" operations has ever been given the the Fleckensteins or anyone else.

Gladys Fleckenstein was notified just after St. Valentines day in [redacted] that her son's A-4 Skyhawk flying [redacted] mission off the USS Coral Sea was missing somewhere over Laos. Several Shipmates of Lt. Cmdr. Stevens have told his mother that Larry's plane went down over Cambodia; not Laos. Recently, the Pentagon has admitted that they falsified the locations of most shoot downs which occurred over Cambodia because the secret combat operations there were not officially authorized. They lied [redacted] Larry's mom.

Lt. Cmdr. Stevens has been named in numerous eyewitness reports from SE Asian refugees as being held prisoner. Some of these reports are very recent. In one of them, he was reported being held in a camp with USAF pilot Col. John L. Robertson. Sheets of fingerprints with the names Stevens and Robertson written on them came with the report. When Gladys asked the Pentagon whether the fingerprints could be identified, she was told that the fingerprint records of both men were missing from their files. She then went to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California seeking copies of Larry's fingerprints and birth certificate. She found records for her other two sons, but not for Larry. Recently, Gladys, Jack Fleckenstein, Dennis and Gary Stevens were [redacted] together on TV chanting to President Bush "Tell us the truth, no more lies." Bush told them "Shut up and sit down." The media reported that the President was being heckled.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 19, 1982

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Fleckenstein:

I'm sorry to be [redacted] late in answering your letter, but it has only just reached my desk. First, let [redacted] say I have placed your son's bracelet with the others. I did so with mixed emotions; pride in these splendid young [redacted] but [redacted] at the tragedy these symbols represent and, yes, anger at those responsible.

I [redacted] the affair at the Century as does Nancy, and have a vivid memory of that day in [redacted] office at Sacramento. I've [redacted] Todd recently -- a grown-up young [redacted] now.

I [redacted] only tell you that efforts continue, and every report [redacted] of the kind you mentioned in your letter is checked out. I know there is a perception that little action is taking place but this is because [redacted] operations that are going on [redacted] of a covert nature. [redacted] communists now in charge in Vietnam offer no cooperation, [redacted] it has become necessary to follow another [redacted].

I will personally bring to the attention of the Secretary of Defense your son's case, and reiterate [redacted] own position that [redacted] continue to resolve this situation with every resource available [redacted] us.

[redacted] are no words that can be helpful -- I wish there [redacted]. Please know you [redacted] in our thoughts [redacted] prayers.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

The history of the Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) handling of the POW/MIA situation has been fraught with rumors and allegations of a coverup. In February of 1991, Col. Millard "Mike" Peck USA, the chief of the DIA's Special Office for POWs and MIAs resigned after a short time at his post. His memorandum of resignation was a scathing indictment of the POW Office's past performance. He resigned because he felt that his efforts to get it back on track were either being ignored or actively sabotaged. As a highly decorated combat infantryman with three tours in Vietnam, his sense of duty demanded that he refuse to participate in any apparent betrayal of his brothers-in-arms.

As it turns out, Col. Peck was not the first to have found deeply disturbing problems within the POW Office. The Director of the DIA from 1977 to 1981, Lt. Gen. Eugene Tighe was asked to head a commission to evaluate the POW Office's performance by the Reagan Administration in 1984. The Tighe Report has been recently de-classified. Gen. Tighe is referred to in Commodore Brook's revealing memo shown here. Another de-classified document on the same subject is the Gaines Report to the Director of DIA which was completed in 1986. All three of these documents support Col. Peck's assessment of the POW Office's shortcomings.

Of particular interest is paragraph 6 of the Brooks memo shown on the next page. Congressman Billy Hendon had apparently been asking too many embarrassing questions. Brooks suggests forming an alliance with Congressman Solarz "to damage-limit Congressman Hendon."

Congressman Solarz is chairman of the Asian-Pacific Affairs Committee. He held a hearing that was televised on C-Span in 1991. In public session, he arrogantly berated Col. Peck for writing his resignation memo. A long executive session followed because documents like the Brooks memo were classified. Mr. Solarz left after 30 min. and told the media that Col. Peck had no credibility.

De-classified Brooks Memorandum September 25, 1985



UNCLASSIFIED
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20315

ROUTING PAPER

28 SEP 1985

C-100/DC

MEMORANDUM FOR BOGEN SHUFELT (VO)

SUBJECT: The POW/MIA Issue (U)

1. (c) I was not at all pleased with the situation I found when I took over responsibility for the POW/MIA issue. The deeper I looked, the less professional the operation appeared. It appeared to be particularly sloppy in the late seventies. But it is by no means a squared-away operation today. As a professional intelligence officer with a significant portion of my career spent as an analyst, I found the following to be particular problems:

a. Case files were incomplete, sloppy (all mixed-up, loose papers, mislabeled analyst notes, misfiled papers, etc.) and generally unprofessional.

b. There were no action logs in the cases or where there were logs, entries had not been made in a long time.

c. Follow-up actions were never taken and no actions had passed.

d. There was no tickler system to ensure that we followed up on our own tasting. Thus, at night we tested imagery or tasked JMAC years ago, with no response, and never followed up.

e. Efforts to recontact sources in the U.S. were perfunctory at best and normally involved merely trying to contact them by telephone rather than using local field or law enforcement agencies to track them down and then calling on them in person.

f. We had never employed any of the most basic analytic tools such as plotting all sightings on a map to look for patterns, concentrations, etc.

2. (c) Thus, there is a great element of truth in General Tighe's statements that we have done a sloppy job. I come to the same conclusion after having looked into the issue previously in somewhat more detail than General Tighe, but not for as long a period of time.

3. (c) With regard to the allegation of "a mindset of debunk", I must conclude that there is an element of truth to this as well. Although probably not as much as has been publicly stated in internal memoranda to DC-2, a good measure of this is attributable simply to human nature. The military have seen so many fabrications for so long that their first subconscious reaction is this is just more of the same garbage. And most of it is. But some may not be. Frustrating as it all is, they have got to run all the leads to the ground. They have not been doing this as faithfully as they should. Thus, the "mindset to debunk" charge and

CLASSIFIED BY DC
DECLASSIFY ON GDS

3000046

ROUTING PAPER

Classified Brooks Memorandum (cont.)

WORKING PAPERS

the "slappy analysis" charge is closely related. The former causes the latter. The leadership of DC-2 (the O-6, Deputy, and senior analyst) must be the conscience of the organization to preclude this mindset taking hold and to closely monitor the work. This they definitely have not done well over the years.

4. (C) I am not persuaded that enough assets are being dedicated to this problem if it is the priority problem we claim it is. In particular, I wonder if it is adequately manned, whether we have enough polygraph operators available, etc. I would not be sure I make a judgment on this without actually having visited the camps, and the camps, and I have had an opportunity to do. I would encourage you to make this early in your time here in you can draw conclusions regarding the adequacy of the effort in the field. Without firsthand exposure, my observations in this area fall into the category of feelings rather than researched opinions.

5. (C) A key area which requires is DIA's image -- we are perceived to be doing it rather than for in addition to) how we really are doing it. We need to portray an image of open-minded, objective professionals in this business very seriously and are willing to talk to anyone who might be able to provide us information. This includes the bailiffs, the lunatic fringe.

6. (C) I see the most important thing we do right now is maintaining relationships on the Hill. We have not done as well there as we should. It is clear that Congressman Hendon will be using the Hill to discredit us and we will have to let him know that we are not going to let him do that. We need to assure that we have formed the necessary alliances with HSCA and the Asia-Pacific Affairs Committee, their staffers, and their chairman that we receive support in our efforts to limit Congressman Hendon.

7. (C) I am afraid we are in for some troubled times. We have not been as job as well as we should have in days ago. We will withstand scrutiny well. Yet we will receive plenty of scrutiny in days to come. We must make all preparations to minimize the criticism this scrutiny will bring. I have attached a list of action items which I believe are required to accomplish this. I have already looked DC-2 in these items, but close monitoring and some personal involvement will be called for. I stand by to help in any way I can.

Very respectfully,

Paul J. Burch
 JAMES A. BURCH
 Commander, USA
 Assistant Deputy Director
 for Intelligence Management

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ACTIONS TASKED TO DC-2 (NOI IN PRIORITY ORDER)

Get together with Tom Lattimer of HSCA and ultimately perhaps Congressman Hendon to line up their support vis-a-vis Congressman Hendon. Do the same thing with the Asia-Pacific Affairs staff personally with Congressman Solarz, Solomon, and Gliman.

Get together with Garwood and debrief him.

Establish a plot showing location of sightings by year. Maintain this current. Look for patterns.

Review the FBI files after talking to Garwood. There is a lot of information on Ten Bai files, much of which tends to substantiate what Garwood says.

Set up a periodic review process in necessary action is being taken on all files.

Set up a tickler/follow-up system on inquiry tasking ensure that required imagery is collected doesn't fall in the and the queue or get cancelled.

Arrange another interview with Source. Record it if possible. Bring pictures, etc. for him to look at. Try to settle case. IV tape would be great.

Hire a returned man as an analyst. (This gives Joe Hillis Grifflis some problems and will be discussed with her.)

Have a Reservist work doing a study on the backgrounds/common denominators of the couple of Hias were known to have been captured alive but who never showed up in the prison system.

Get an extra Intel clerk aboard (action pending-RS).

Get ADP help (action pending-RS).

Increase use of polygraphs. All live sightings since '78 should be polygraphed. This will probably require additional polygraph assets. into we make these available.

Telegraph the source in jail in Denmark re his sighting at Ten Bai.

Seek feedback of analytic support outside of FBI.

Go travel to CIL, and camps at earliest convenience.

Prepare unclassified prints of intelligence provided by and McIntire.

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Former Congressman Billy Hendon appeared on the Reagan television talk show in the fall of last year. He claimed on national television to President Reagan's son that CIA Director Bill Casey met with him and four other Congressmen in his office in the mid 1980's. According to Hendon, Casey told them that everyone knows we have POWs still held in SE Asia. Casey said that there was no public support for taking any action and asked "do you want President Reagan to have another hostage crisis?"

Hendon was working as a staff investigator for the Senate Select POW Committee earlier this year. He was the driving force behind implementing Commodore Brooks excellent suggestion to plot locations of refugee eyewitness (live sighting) reports on a map to see if there were any patterns. This elementary intelligence technique had never been attempted before. The patterns he found were quite consistent with Gen. Tighe's contention that many of the reports were credible. The reports were mostly grouped around Hanoi, Saigon and a few other known detention camps.

There were virtually no reports of POWs in Cambodia indicating that all prisoners held there either died or were killed. The genocide committed by the Khmer Rouge in the "Killing Fields" would lead a reasonable observer to conclude that "Bandit Pilots" would probably not be kept alive. The four detention camps located along Vietnam's northern border with China generated reports throughout the late 1970's but none in the 1980s. This is logical since it is known that China and Vietnam engaged in a border war in 1979. These camps were probably evacuated or destroyed in the fighting. DIA witnesses dismissed Hendon's map as the "So-called Cluster Theory" in their testimony this month.

Billy Hendon has probably evaluated many classified DIA documents than anyone outside the Agency. He was fired in June of this year by POW Committee chairman Senator John Kerry (D. Mass.) for unspecified reasons.

Normalization of U.S. Relations

The U.S. State Department has recently normalized relations with Laos, a nation that has yet to release a single one of the "290 to 350" Americans it held captive in 1973 (Eagleburger memo and Toll statement). We have given up all of our leverage with Laos and got nothing in return. We never even asked for anything, apparently. The State Department has formulated a classified "Road Map" for normalizing relations with Vietnam. Officials in Hanoi complain that they are being unfairly singled out. It would seem as though they are. They are eager to normalize. As one of the poorest nations on earth, they ought to be very eager.

Everyone in official capacity in the U.S. government insists that we will not normalize with Vietnam until we get some satisfactory cooperation in accounting for our POWs and MIAs. They don't say what they consider satisfactory cooperation. They don't even say that we want our prisoners back. According to the transcript shown below, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Quinn told Senator John Kerry that if we find that Vietnam still has American POWs, they can forget about normalized relations with the United States. Is this a message to Hanoi that if they want to normalize, they must execute any Americans who are still alive?

Testimony of Kenneth Quinn

November 6, 1991

S. Hrg. 102-351 Pt. 1, page 150

The CHAIRMAN. Could Vietnam normalize if a week from now we discovered a camp full of Americans being held or with 10 or 2 or 1?

Mr. QUINN. I couldn't imagine that possibility, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. And they must be aware of that, correct?

Mr. QUINN. I would assume that having had people in the United States, that they would know that.

The CHAIRMAN. Most people would assume that if we were to discover they were holding somebody, it would be years before this country

Mr. QUINN. It would be destructive of the whole process.

EPILOGUE

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1992



President Bush speaks to Jeffrey Dauter and Diane Van Renselaar of National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing after his speech was disrupted yesterday. Bush was overheard saying, "Are you calling me a liar?"

Bush Cites His Patriotism, War Record In Response to MIA Families' Heckling

This photo appeared on front pages all across the nation. An angry President Bush is seen jabbing his finger at the widow of Lt. Larry Van Renselaar USN. Mr. Bush would have been chastened if he had known Diane Van Renselaar's story.

The government told Diane that Larry was missing when his plane was shot down in 1968. A bureaucratic slip-up in 1987 revealed that the DIA had known all along he was captured alive. They had lied to her. Nineteen years she could have been working for his release were lost forever.



The Van Renselaars in 1967

The Vietnamese returned Larry's embalmed body in 1989. Diane hired independent forensic pathologists to examine his body. His teeth showed advanced decay indicating that he had lived for some time in captivity. All of Larry's fingers and toes were missing. How unspeakably cruel his captors must have been. How incredibly stupid the Vietnamese officials who released his body must have been. How many more of these bodies are they holding that they can never release because of the tortures recorded on them?

The family members who chanted to President Bush "Tell the truth, no more lies" were not hecklers. They were patriotic people crying out for help to the only man who could help them. Their cries apparently fell on deaf ears. Bush told the mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters and sons and daughters of brave men like Larry Van Renselaar to "Shut up and sit down."

On Monday following this speech, the National Alliance of Families of Missing Servicemen held a press conference in Crystal City Virginia. They asked President Bush to apologize for his disrespectful remarks. A spokeswoman for the Bush-Quayle campaign replied that there will be no apology to "those rude people."

American POWs in Southeast Asia

Mounting evidence indicates a U.S. coverup at high levels

Are American prisoners of war still being held hostage in Southeast Asia? A growing number of military and intelligence officers are publicly charging that not only are American POWs still alive in Vietnam and Laos, but that the U.S. government has been negligent in taking actions which would result in the release of American prisoners.

The debate over whether American POWs are still being held against their will in Vietnam has raged since 1973, when the government of North Vietnam released a total of 591 American prisoners of war after a three-month period. For the families of those still missing, the issue has lost its urgency. But for many Americans, who would like to put the Vietnam War behind them, the issue has seemed far removed.

Over the past several years, however, a series of movies has reenergized the national debate over Americans still missing in Southeast Asia. First came *Uncommon Valor* in 1983. Then, *Missing In Action* in 1984. And now, last year's box-office hit *Rambo: First Blood, Part II*. Once again, the specter of American servicemen being held by Communist governments in Southeast Asia has captivated the nation.

Yet Hollywood cannot claim all the credit for this resurgence of popular interest about the fate of the 2,441 Americans still missing in Southeast Asia. Last October, Robert McFarlane, at the time National Security Advisor to President Reagan, commented during what he assumed was an off-the-record discussion that "there have to be live Americans there." He went on to admit, "There is more that we ought to be doing than we are."

McFarlane's comments aroused a great deal of controversy in Washington. But it was not until last month, when two high-ranking U.S. delegations traveled to Vietnam and Laos to discuss a timely resolution of the matter, that the issue began to receive widespread national attention. In the aftermath of the trip taken by the second of these dele-



The Unknown Soldier of the Vietnam War honors all who did not come back

gations — which was headed by Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK), chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee — a series of hearings were scheduled for January.

"We will proceed in an open forum to hear from the administration and those who maintain the position that there still are American servicemen being held against their will in Southeast Asia," Senator Murkowski stated. "In the light of public debate, the Committee will attempt to give all Americans a clear picture of this troubling portion of the MIA/POW issue."

The picture emerging from the two days of hearings held thus far is that American POWs are, in fact, still being held captive in Southeast Asia. "It is my personal opinion that American prisoners of war, servicemen and civilians who were left behind are still being held today against their will in Southeast Asia by the Communist governments of Vietnam and Laos," retired Colonel Earl P. Hopper told the committee.

Hopper, whose son has been missing

in Southeast Asia since he was shot down at the Vietnamese-Laotian border in 1968, presented the committee with a pair of documents written by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). He claimed these documents prove "beyond a doubt that the Central Intelligence Agency knew American prisoners were in Laotian prison camps" in the early 1970s.

"It is significant," he noted, "that these reports give the number of American prisoners held at specific locations in Laos. More significant, however, is the CIA's designation of these camps as confirmed prison camps. [The report] states that in order for a prison camp to be confirmed, it must be reported by two or more independent sources."

"Why weren't these prisoners returned and where are they today?" Hopper asked. "Someone knows the answer to these questions. The burden of responsibility to obtain answers rests squarely on the shoulders of the United States government. To date, they have not fulfilled that responsibility."

Hopper's testimony leads to the conclusion that when American POWs were released from North Vietnam in 1973, the U.S. government knew more POWs were being held in Laos and apparently did nothing about it. None of the Americans captured in Laos were returned alive. Over the last thirteen years, the Laotian government has, however, returned fifteen of remains.

Yet the question remains: Are American POWs still living in captivity in Laos? According to Hopper's testimony presented to the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee by three U.S. Army officers, the answer to that question is yes.

Retired Army Major Mark Smith testified: "As recently as five days ago, I personally viewed evidence which proves beyond any doubt that in excess of thirty Americans and other nationalities are being held as prisoners of war in Southeast Asia. This evidence cannot be described in detail but can generally be described as current and specific evidence

which one of my [redacted] in Southeast Asia has allowed me to see."

Smith, together with Sergeant First Class Melvin McIntire, told the committee of the experiences related to the live POW issue which they encountered while serving [redacted] active duty with the Special Forces Detachment in South Korea (SFD-K). Smith and McIntire have also filed suit against the Reagan Administration [redacted] what they believe to be a concerted effort by government officials to cover up evidence about living American POWs in Southeast Asia.

When Smith — a former POW who was released in 1973 — was first assigned to SFD-K, he did not believe that there were any American POWs still being held against their will in Southeast Asia. However, in 1981, he became acquainted with a military officer in Thailand who gave him "a complete briefing on suspected and known locations of United States prisoners of war. The suspected and known locations of POWs reported to me were [redacted] in Laos."

Over the next three years, in conjunction with Sergeant McIntire, Major Smith established a network of agents among "the Thai military, the Laos resistance, the Pathet Lao, the free Vietnamese, gun smugglers, gold smugglers, drug smugglers, and anyone who could provide information."

By early 1982, Smith and others became convinced that American POWs were being held captive in Laos. "I learned of approximately 200 living Americans in Laos who were prisoners of war," McIntire testified. "I was being provided information in detail sufficient to identify the number of American prisoners of war being held in the general vicinity. I was also being told of the conditions under which they were being held."

Smith regularly briefed representatives of Military Intelligence, the DIA and the Joint Casualty Resolution Center in Bangkok on the progress of their investigation. However, in 1984, "there was a major compromise of [redacted] Laos agent who was reported to have been shot by the Vietnamese." As a result, Smith sought to establish a different channel of communication which would allow him "to bypass American military intelligence channels because of all the leaks." Informed sources have told THE NEW AMERICAN that the individual who

was responsible for this compromise was Lieutenant Colonel Paul Mather, assigned to the Joint Casualty Resolution Center.

In April 1984, Smith's testimony noted that "in conjunction with preparing a briefing paper for a certain U.S. Army Major General, I received the code word from a general officer in Thailand that there were three American prisoners of war available to be taken out of Laos in May 1984." This general has been identified by reliable sources as Army Major General Kenneth Leuer, currently commanding general at Fort Polk.

Smith recalled that after General Leuer had read two letters accompanying the briefing paper, he "turned white, handed the briefing back to me, and said 'this is too hot for me to handle, big guy.' I told him at that time: 'If you, Major General, can't handle this, what do I supposed to do with it?' I was told that if I was smart, what I would do was to put the briefing through a shredder and forget the entire issue."

Two weeks later, when Smith notified General Leuer that three American POWs held in Laos could be brought out if the U.S. met certain conditions, "all SFD-K operations to Thailand or to Southeast Asia were declared unauthorized and terminated."

"Prior to this time," Major Smith added, "SFD-K operations had been going on for three and a half years. I was told that it was no longer the SFD-K's job to develop or have any further partic-

ipation in the POW/MIA issue. I was told that if I wanted to be a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, I should forget about the POW/MIA information which had been reported to intelligence channels for the past three years. I was told in uncertain terms that I should forget the matter."

"The conclusion I reached about the significance of this change of method of operations," Smith told the Veterans Affairs Committee, "is that the production of intelligence on American prisoners of war was determined by [redacted] agency of the U.S. government to be unacceptable."

Claims Backed By Others

As incredible as the story told by Smith and McIntire may seem, it is not without support. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Howard, their commanding officer in Korea, told the committee: "I would like to say to this committee that the information that was presented here by Major Mark Smith and Sergeant First Class McIntire is honest, truthful information. And I appear here today to confirm their statements."

When asked whether the intelligence information which the Smith and McIntire claims was based on was available, Colonel Howard replied, "I have been told that some of the evidence is not available now because some of the evidence has been destroyed." However, reliable sources have told THE NEW AMERICAN that during a subsequent seven-hour closed session of the committee,



The family of one returned POW rushes to greet him after five long years

Smith and McIntire turned [redacted] copies of the documents they [redacted] ordered [redacted] destroy. They also presented photographs of POWs currently in captivity, the [redacted] of POWs ("numbering in the teens") and their specific location.

In addition, the person who made the actual contacts that led to the possibility of rescuing three live American POWs has submitted a sworn affidavit to be used in Smith's lawsuit. "My fictitious name is John Obassy. I presently reside in Southeast Asia," the affidavit begins. "My experience in Southeast Asia... has largely consisted of being a businessman in this region."

Obassy claims to have seen and actually talked to American POWs in Laos. "During numerous occasions between 1976 and 1978 in Laos, I encountered Americans who I presumed were doing similar activities [redacted] mine [smuggling]. The usual encounters were quite hostile as they apparently felt I was encroaching on their sanctuaries," he recalled. "I personally spoke with these people who confirmed to me that they had been left behind. There were approximately twenty to thirty of these Americans, in different areas, which I talked to."

He continued, "I was also led and shown by free-Lao the sites or camps which had male Caucasian and Asian prisoners — some were in chains — who were heavily guarded by Vietnamese. They were also guarded by other nationalities." Obassy estimated that the second group of "forty to fifty" prisoners were Americans. He said, "these prisoner details were all mining for gold. Each prisoner had at least three armed guards on them." Furthermore, he revealed that the last time he had personally seen such a detail was in October 1985.

As for Obassy's "knowledge of the opportunity for Americans to come out of Laos" in 1984, he stated: "The senior Thai official known to [redacted] confirmed [redacted] Major Smith what I had previously reported. This was that there were three live American prisoners of war who could be released if the Communist criteria could be met. This meant that there had to be a set of conditions — which had to be agreed upon by the American government in written form and endorsed by a third government — that [redacted] exchange would be made possible if political asylum was given to certain members of the Laotian Communist government. It was



An artist shows [redacted] how a POW's Christmas must have been

also agreed that Major Smith would have to be there to receive these prisoners. I was the individual who made the actual contacts with the free-Lao."

If the Smith and McIntire claims are true, then officials within the U.S. government have conspired to cover up evidence of POWs still living in captivity in Southeast Asia, and have gone to great lengths to prevent Americans from being rescued. This would contradict the Reagan Administration's official position, which is:

Although we have thus far been unable to prove that Americans are still being detained against their will, the information available to us precludes ruling out that possibility. Actions to investigate live-sighting reports receive and will continue to receive necessary priority and resources based [redacted] the assumption that at least [redacted] Americans are still held captive. Should any report prove true, we will take appropriate action [redacted] ensure the return of those involved.

"Reliable, informed sources — whose information and identity [redacted] known by the White House — have told THE NEW AMERICAN that the coverup conspiracy goes [redacted] high as President Reagan himself. According to sources, President Reagan has known since 1981 that a large group of Americans was still being held hostage in Southeast Asia. They say that

in 1981, shortly after coming to office, President Reagan was made [redacted] of [redacted] official communication from a foreign government which provided positive proof that live POWs were still being held. "Think about what kind of government would be proof positive," one source hinted.

It is almost unthinkable to many conservatives that President Reagan would be a willing party to such a cover-up. Yet sources provide [redacted] explanation which, while troublesome, is nonetheless tenable. That explanation runs [redacted] follows:

In 1981, the United States was just recovering from the Iranian hostage crisis. The White House, seeing how that crisis contributed to the downfall of the Carter Administration, did not want [redacted] repeat in the Reagan Administration's first term. These sources report that the live POWs [redacted] not easy to extract from Southeast Asia — some are reportedly held in underground bunkers. The White House reasoned, these sources charge, that to have gone public with the positive proof of live POWs would have precipitated another hostage crisis, this time with abandoned American POWs in Southeast Asia. Now after almost five years, the White House doesn't want to admit the truth because the people would begin to ask, "How long have you known?" And then the Reagan Administration would not have a first-term hostage crisis, but a second-term Watergate-style disaster.

If these charges are true, and the Veterans Affairs Committee is reportedly on the right track to discover the truth, the Reagan Administration and the Republican Party [redacted] in serious trouble. But these sources — loyal Republicans and Reaganites that they are — claim they do not want [redacted] bring down the Reagan Administration; they just want the American POWs still being held by Laos and Vietnam brought home. In effect, they are telling the Reagan Administration, in the words of Rambo, "You know there's [redacted] men out there. You know where they are. Find 'em. Or I'll find you." [redacted]

— KIRK KIDWELL

XV.

GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION AND COVERUP

The Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald Case

On May 5, 1986, P. E. Beasley, retired Fayetteville, North Carolina police officer advised that Helena Stoeckley was his drug informant from 1968 to 1972. Helena told Beasley that drugs, mainly heroin, ~~were~~ being smuggled into the United States in the body cavities of the dead soldiers from Viet Nam. These drugs ~~were~~ being brought into the country in U.S. Army planes. Stoeckley furnished this information to Beasley prior to the MacDonald murders on February 17, 1970.

After the MacDonald murders, Stoeckley told Beasley the drugs were placed in the body cavities in plastic bags after the autopsy in Viet Nam and before the bodies were placed on the airplanes. The bodies were then ~~packed~~ up and shipped to various U.S. Army air bases in the U.S., including the air base at Fort Bragg. Stoeckley advised that those who handled the bodies in Viet Nam and the U.S. were army personnel. Most of the drugs ~~came~~ from Thailand.

Stoeckley stated she could give names, dates, places and more details after she was given immunity by the U.S. Government. She stated military and civilian police officers ~~were~~ involved in this net work. Stoeckley advised her Satanic Cult group that murdered Colette MacDonald and MacDonald children were involved in this international drug network. Army authorities were concerned that an investigation of Stoeckley's Satanic Cult group involvement in the MacDonald murders could expose this international drug network.

5/5/86

Fayetteville, N.C.

I, Prince Everette Beasley, make the following free and voluntary statement to Ted L. Gunderson, ■ private investigator from Los Angeles. ■ threats or promises were made to get me make this statement.

I was born 6/15/25 at Maxton, N.C. I presently reside at 104 Myra Rd., Raeford, N.C., 28376, Phone: 919-875-3693. I am a retired police officer who served on the Fayetteville, N.C. Police Department from 1953 to 1973.

Helena Streckley ■■ my drug informant from approximately 1968 until 1972. She ■■ turned over to me by Lt. R.A. Studer, Fayetteville, N.C. Police Dept. He turned her over to me because Helena's parents ■■■■ mad at him for working Helena in the drug community, and because he ■■ made a Lieutenant, and couldn't devote the necessary time to working with her. Studer told me the ■■■■ he turned Helena over to me was because of his promotion. Helena told ■■ he turned her over to me because of the problem with her parents.

Shortly after I was assigned to the Narcotic Squad, Helena told me that drugs, primarily heroin, were being smuggled into this country in the body cavities of the dead soldiers being returned by air from Viet Nam to the United States. She named Ike Atkinson ■■ the ring leader. Atkinson ■■ located in Goldsboro, N.C., supposedly working out of Johnson Air Force Base. Helena told me they were smuggling drugs in the same manner into Johnson Air Force Base. Johnson Air Force Base is located at Goldsboro, N.C. She advised Atkinson was in the service, but subsequently got out and continued his business in drugs with the same contacts. I didn't pay much attention to Atkinson because he wasn't in our jurisdiction.

The above information is all that Helena told me up to the time of the MacDonald murders in 1970.

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Helena told me after the MacDonald murders that there were contacts in Viet Nam who put the drugs in the G.I.'s bodies, in plastic bags, after the autopsies were complete. The bodies were sewn up and shipped to Pope Air Base, Ft. Bragg, Johnson Air Base, and other bases which she did not name.

When the bodies arrived in the U.S., they were met by a contact in the United States at one of the military bases, and after the drugs were removed by this contact, the bodies were sent to their final destination.

The person who met the bodies at the respective Air Bases knew which bodies to check, based on a pre-determined code. Although I believe Helena knew their identities, she never gave me this information. Helena told me that the people who handled the assignments in Viet Nam, and those who met the planes in the United States, were military personnel. She stated most of the drugs came from Thailand.

Helena stated the drugs and the pickups were made at the base at Fort Bragg. The reason she gave me more details after the MacDonald murders was because she wanted me to know that she knew what she was talking about, and she stated she would give me details, including names, dates, and places, since she was given immunity by the U.S. Government. When Ted L. Gunderson and I initially interviewed her, we told her we would attempt to get immunity for her on these matters.

Helena advised that Spider Newman, his son, Red Newman, Wineford (Winnie) Cole, Tommy Hart, and June Bug Walters (I don't know Walters' real first name) were several steps in the organization under Atkinson. All of these individuals were civilians who operated in the Fayetteville, N.C. area, selling drugs. None of these individuals had a business cover, but sold drugs out of their house.

Those of us in law enforcement knew through our intelligence community that Atkinson ran the Viet Nam smuggling operation on the Eastern Seaboard. I believe Atkinson was arrested by the

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Federal Narcotic authorities in the middle 1970's, and he is presently serving time. He was recently turned down on parole. Spider ~~Newman~~ was being tried for drugs in the mid 1970's. There was a court room break, and he was later found in his car behind his home, shot in the head. I later heard that Spider was getting ready to turn states evidence when this happened. The police ruled this a suicide. His trial was in Federal Court. Red Newman has been tried on drugs, and is serving time in the Federal System. Cole went to State Prison on drug charges in Fayetteville.

Winford Cole, Tommy Hart, and June Bug Walters were all tried and convicted of drug trafficking. I believe they were all tried in local and Federal Court at different times. I don't know if Cole and Walters are in jail now, but I know Hart is in the North Carolina State Penal System.

In regard to the Viet Nam operation, Helena told me that military, civilian, and police officers were involved in the Viet Nam drug network. She stated there were two prominent local attorneys and Army officers as high as Generals, who were part of the operation. She stated she would name and identify the people if given immunity by the U.S. Government. I believe this is part of the "bomb shell" she said she was going to drop. Helena never named the police officers she said were involved in the Viet Nam operation, but she did state that Studer and Sonberg were involved in drugs. Possibly these are the individuals she was referring to in regard to the Viet Nam drug network, who were police officers. Helena also told me after the MacDonald murders, that Alan Mazorelle, who was in her coven Satanic Cult, was a drug runner up and down the East Coast. Mazorelle took drugs as far away as Florida and New York City. Mazorelle was in the Army at the time. She never said where Mazorelle obtained his drugs. Helena also told me that Don Harris, also a member of her coven Satanic Cult, was a heavy user of drugs. This is all she said about him.

Helena told me that Dwight Smith was a drug dealer locally. She never said where Smith obtained his drugs. She said Smith was "alright guy."

Helena told me that Kathy Perry was a user of drugs. She said Perry took as many drugs as she could get her hands on. She said Perry dealt drugs only to maintain her habit.

Helena told me that Greg Mitchell was a dealer and a heavy user of drugs. She never gave details regarding how he dealt, but she stated anytime someone couldn't find drugs, they could always go to Mitchell, and he would have them. At times, he would supply the whole group.

Helena told me that Bruce Fowler was a drug dealer and a user, and that she was his girlfriend. She never gave more details than this.

Dwight Smith, Don Harris, Alan Mazorelle, Bruce Fowler and Greg Mitchell were all in the same coven Satanic cult with Helena, and were all in the military. She stated that all of the above were dangerous, but she was the most afraid of Mazorelle. She stated Mazorelle would kill you in a minute.

I had extensive intelligence files on all of the above close associates of Helena's, but this information has disappeared from the Fayetteville Police files. I learned these files disappeared in August, 1979. During the MacDonald trial I was given a subpoena to bring these records to the trial. It was then that I learned they were gone.

In 1981 or 1982, I talked to Mrs. Greg Mitchell, after Greg had died. She told me Greg had previously told her about drugs being smuggled into the U.S. in the body cavities of the dead G.I.'s from Viet Nam. She stated Greg didn't give her the names of persons involved, but told her about the contacts in Viet Nam who placed the drugs in plastic bags, into the bodies, and others in the U.S. at our Air Bases who met the planes, and took the drugs from the bodies. She stated military personnel were involved in this operation in Viet Nam and in the U.S.

Lieutenant Studer told me in 1968-1969 that drugs were being brought into the U.S. from Viet Nam in the body cavities of the dead soldiers. He said they were being flown into the United States to the military Air Bases, and dispersed from there by contacts within the military.

Studer subsequently was promoted to Captain, Chief of Detectives, but was forced to resign because he misappropriated pornographic material obtained during an investigation. Helena told me that Studer monitored the drugs that Helena obtained, and if he didn't like them he had her exchange those drugs for drugs that Studer could use. Helena told me that if the police obtained drugs on an arrest, they would often be on the street the next day. Studer would take the drugs and give them to Helena to sell back on the street. The only way I know that Studer could get these drugs was from the evidence room. Studer and Detective Larry Sonberg both had keys to the evidence room.

Helena told me that William F. Ivory, C.I.D., and Studer were close friends. She stated that Ivory was dealing drugs with Studer. She stated she would give more details concerning Ivory if she was given immunity. Ivory was involved in the crime scene search on the MacDonald case. She also stated she would give more information on Studer if she was given immunity.

Joseph Bullock was an informant and undercover operator for me and Studer from 1969 to 1971. Bullock advised me that he saw Studer and Ivory exchange envelopes on occasion at the Dunkin' Donuts, Bragg Blvd., Fayetteville, N.C., during this period of time. Studer dropped Bullock shortly after this because, according to Bullock, Studer knew too much of what was going on. Bullock was subsequently shot in the head during an ambush when he came home from work. It was general knowledge in the community that Bullock was an informant for me. Bullock described Studer as "son of a bitch."

Sonberg left town unexpectedly, shortly after the MacDonald murders. The rumor was that Sonberg had double-crossed some drug dealers, and had to leave town. Helena told me that Sonberg was dealing

drugs even though he was a police officer. I have no knowledge that Sonberg was involved with the drug operation out of Viet Nam.

Helena once mentioned the name Proctor to me. I don't recall what was said about him, but I know she knew him. I assume she was referring to James Proctor, Judge DePree's former son-in-law. I don't recall if she referred to Proctor by his first name. She mentioned this sometime after the MacDonald murders. She said she would talk more about Proctor if given immunity.

Helena told me that 3 or 4 nights after the MacDonald murders she was picked up by Ivory and I believe C.I.D. agent, Shaw. (I don't know his first name.) She stated they talked to her about the MacDonald murders. Helena advised she gave them a story that they didn't believe, and they turned her loose.

Helena told me that Studer contacted her shortly after the MacDonald murders and Studer told her to get out of town because Beasley was after her. She ultimately left, and went to Nashville, Tennessee.

During the time I worked with Helena (1968 to 1972) I estimate that she was responsible, as an informant, for the arrest of hundreds of individuals. I estimate at least 200 persons or more were arrested as a result of information furnished by her.

She set up Mazorelle and Thomas Rizzo for the arrest on drugs just before the MacDonald murders. When I looked for the intelligence files on the Stretchly group in 1979, I recall also looking for the arrest file on Mazorelle and Rizzo for their arrest. I recall they were arrested in January 1970. I remember that these arrest files were intact at that time. I have since been told that the arrest files on Mazorelle and Rizzo are now missing.

It is interesting to note that Mazorelle claims he was in jail the night of the MacDonald murders. He claims he can prove this from Superior Court records in Cumberland County. I have been told there is a slip of paper in the court records that shows Mazorelle was in jail the night of 2/16-17/70. These records are available to the public.

I know Mazorelle ■■■ not in jail 2/16-17/70 because I arrested him in January 1970 and recall that the trial was set for Mazorelle the day of 2/17/70. If Mazorelle had been in jail that date (2/16-17/70) he would have been available for trial ■■ 2/17/70, and I would have appeared in court ■■ a witness. John De Carter of the Sheriff's office ■■■ with ■■ in the arrest of Rizzo and Mazorelle and he would have also had to appear in court 2/17/70. ■ specifically recall that I did not appear in court on any case at the Cumberland County Court House on 2/17/70. I was ■■ the street all day looking for suspects on the MacDonald murders.

I don't recall that Mazorelle ■■■ out on bail, but ■ believe he was, or he would have appeared in court 2/17/70. Since he didn't appear I believe he jumped bail, which means a bench warrant would have been issued for him. I recall he was subsequently arrested in Waycross Georgia for burglary, but I have been informed through my sources in law enforcement that the Waycross arrest records are also missing.

I recall that ■ bondsman, C.B. Avertt, went to Waycross to extradite Mazorelle for jumping bond ■■ my drug arrest. I talked to Avertt in 1979, and he told me that he didn't recall making the bond and had ■■ record. I talked to him a month later and he recalled that he made bond for Mazorelle for \$2500.00 after the MacDonald murders, which, according to him, would confirm that Mazorelle was in jail the night of 2/16-17/70. Avertt is either involved in the cover up or is mistaken. Mazorelle's bond could not have been made after the MacDonald murders because the trial was set for 2/17/70, as explained above.

■ don't have knowledge concerning the possible altering of Court House records concerning the Mazorelle-Rizzo drug arrest, but I recall a number of occasions when Cumberland Court House records were altered after working hours at night. I don't believe Mazorelle was in jail the night of the murders.

In addition to the above, Helena told me that Mazorelle was out that night and involved in the MacDonald murders.

In regard to [REDACTED] that Helena made for me, I recall that she [REDACTED] responsible for the largest drug recovery in the history of our police department up to the time I retired. Several months before the MacDonald murders, she tipped [REDACTED] [REDACTED] drugs that were being transported from Canada to Fayetteville. Seven suspects were arrested, and over \$20,000.00 worth of drugs [REDACTED] recovered.

Helena was also responsible for the arrest of four suspects from Texas, who [REDACTED] also transporting and selling drugs in Fayetteville. [REDACTED] recovered about \$40,000.00 worth of drugs on this case.

Helena told me about every instance where drugs came into Fayetteville from other areas. At the time I didn't think about it, but [REDACTED] now believe she told us about drugs coming from outside Fayetteville to eliminate competition, probably protecting the local drug scene, i.e. The Viet Nam operation. This is my opinion.

Judge DePree and the U.S. Government have attempted to discredit me, insinuating I am having, and have had mental problems. I would like to point out that I have been [REDACTED] the Police Officers Advisory Commission for North Carolina since before I returned from the Fayetteville Police Department in 1973.

I have read this 8 page statement, and it is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

Prince E. Beasley

Witness: Ted L. Gunderson
5/5/86
Fayetteville, N.C.

SUMMARY OF

DR. JEFFREY R. MACDONALD INVESTIGATION

Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald was convicted of the murder of his wife, Colette, and their four children. The trial took place in the United States District court, Raleigh, North Carolina in August 1979. Dr. MacDonald was sentenced to three consecutive life sentences. This conviction was the culmination of a nine-year effort by the Department of Justice and the Criminal Investigation Division (C.I.D.), Department of the Army. The government claimed Dr. MacDonald staged a Manson-type slaughter of his pregnant wife and two children in his home at Fort Bragg, North Carolina on February 17, 1970.

The government case is allegedly supported by a very hypothetical reconstruction of the crime scene. The government claims blood spots, fibers from torn garments, and "fabric impressions" on a sheet disprove the (jumbled) memories of Dr. MacDonald when he recounted to investigators what happened in those early morning hours. The government, admittedly, has never developed any credible motive to account for such brutal slayings; additionally, the government admits many crime scene irregularities and losses of evidence, which the defense claims invalidates the government's hypothetical crime scene reconstruction.

The defense scenario is quite different from the government scenario. The defense claims that in the early morning hours of February 17, 1970 Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald, then a Green Beret captain and physician at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was awakened by the screams of his wife. She was in their bedroom; he had gone to sleep on the couch because his younger daughter had climbed into the double bed in the master bedroom and wet the bed. Dr. MacDonald saw at least three men and a woman standing over him. There was a brief struggle, during which he was beaten and stabbed. His pajama top had been pulled up over his head and had bound his wrists, rendering him somewhat defenseless. He collapsed in the hallway and later awakened in a cold, quiet house. He went to his pregnant wife, then to each of their two daughters, trying to resuscitate them. They had been brutally murdered. In disbelief, he called for police and ambulances, and finally collapsed next to his wife's body.

What happened during the next few hours (and, indeed, days and weeks) of the initial investigation was as criminal, although in a different way, as the violence that occurred that morning. To be brief, the crime scene was never secured, upwards of 30 people walked through the house moving things, contaminating the scene, and changing and destroying evidence. Dr. MacDonald was rushed to the

hospital with a collapsed lung and multiple other wounds. His pajama bottoms were negligently discarded, even though they would have been a crucial piece of evidence. Importantly, because the MP dispatcher automatically figured that there must have been some sort of family dispute, investigators went to the task with a mind-set which likely tainted the investigation from the outset. Within hours, the Army C.I.D. had focused on Dr. MacDonald as the chief suspect, ignoring all evidence to the contrary.

A woman matching the description of the female assailant, Helena Stoeckley, who later confessed on several occasions, had been seen in the area near the house shortly after the incident by one of the responding MPs. She was never pursued at that time. The defense was later to learn that there was much additional exculpatory evidence, some negligently destroyed, but some intentionally destroyed, the existence of which was withheld from the defense until discovered through tireless investigation and the release of Freedom of Information Act (F.O.I.A.) documents, aided by some congressional pressure. Importantly, it wasn't until 1983, four years post trial, that the majority of the exculpatory evidence was discovered in F.O.I.A. files.

Back on April 6, 1970, Dr. MacDonald was first told that he was a suspect. An Army tribunal (Article 32 Hearing) was subsequently convened, and after hearing all the evidence over five months, including the testimony of many witnesses who knew the MacDonalds and had observed a normal marriage and family relationship, Dr. MacDonald was found to be innocent of the charges against him. The hearing officer recommended that the woman, Helena Stoeckley, and her group be investigated. The hearing officer specifically cited both forensic evidence and extensive psychiatric evaluations of Dr. MacDonald by both defense and prosecution as important to his findings.

At the conclusion of the hearing, in October 1970, the following recommendations were made:

1. "All charges and specifications against Captain Jeffrey R. MacDonald be dismissed because the matters set forth in all charges and specifications are not true. There are no lesser charges and/or specifications which are appropriate."
2. "That appropriate civilian authorities be requested to investigate the alibi of Helena Stoeckley, Fayetteville, North Carolina, reference her activities and whereabouts during the early morning hours of 17 February, 1970, based on evidence presented during the hearing."

In spite of these recommendations, the Army virtually ignored the possibility that Helena Stoeckley and her associates committed the murders and continued to investigate Dr. MacDonald.

Dr. MacDonald was honorably discharged from the Army and began rebuilding his life in California as a respected emergency physician. However, the Army C.I.D. undertook a reinvestigation of the crimes after having received pressure when Dr. MacDonald and his father-in-law pressured Congress. In 1974, a federal grand jury was empaneled and investigated the case for six months, finally returning an indictment against Dr. MacDonald in 1975. The prosecution was handled by a Department of Justice grand jury "specialist," now deceased, and a lawyer, Brian Murtaugh, who worked in the C.I.D. "reinvestigation" in 1971-72, and who later worked for the Department of Justice. The grand jury indictment was later to be called one of the most bizarre "inquisitions" ever to mock constitutional due process standards.

There followed years of procedural maneuvers from both prosecution and defense, and in the summer of 1979 there was a trial in Raleigh, North Carolina. The trial judge, Franklin Dupree, never disclosed the fact that the early prosecutor in the case had been his son-in-law, divorced from the judge's daughter, but still, of course, the father of the judge's grandchild.

During the trial, all 24 consecutive defense motions for admission of evidence or discovery were denied. Simultaneously, the government received positive decisions on seven of their eight motions.

Additionally, numerous critical exculpatory items were hidden from the defense at trial. These items included fingerprints, the loss of a crucial piece of skin from under Colette's fingernail, photos, reliability of witnesses, bloody boots from the female intruder, and the existence of witnesses who saw the group of assailants. Helen Stoeckley's vague admissions of guilt were held to be unreliable for purposes of admitting them as evidence. Yet she was a drug informant for several law enforcement agencies and as an informant she was considered sufficiently reliable to have provided local police with the apprehension of over a hundred suspects for drug-related crimes, although the proof of this statement was hidden until the 1983 release of F.O.I.A. documents. Later, F.O.I.A. documents also proved Helena Stoeckley was so competent, she was used by Nashville police for internal affairs investigations.

The judge also disallowed Dr. MacDonald's seven critical witnesses, those being seven persons who corroborated the admissions of guilt by Helena Stoeckley, the so-called woman in the floppy hat with the candle. She had, additionally, implicated herself in a C.I.D. polygraph, but the testimony of the C.I.D. examiner

who ~~came~~ to the defense over prosecution objections ~~was~~ not allowed by the judge.

Finally, due to the loss of all 24 consecutive motions by the defense (for discovery or for presentation of critical evidence), the trial came down to the allegedly carefully constructed ~~case~~ against Dr. MacDonald, based on very sketchy (and grossly hypothetical) forensic evidence reconstructed from a destroyed crime ~~scene~~ ~~in~~ the ~~case~~ hand, and on the other hand opposed basically by character and psychiatric witnesses for Dr. MacDonald. This brings ~~us~~ to Dr. Brussel and a final crushing blow to the defense.

Judge Dupree declared that if the defense hoped to have its psychiatrists testify ~~at~~ trial, Dr. Macdonald would have to submit ~~an~~ an additional psychiatric evaluation by the government's psychiatrist. This seemed unusual ~~at~~ the time, since Dr. MacDonald had already been evaluated by two ~~of~~ of defense psychiatrists, and also by a three-man ~~team~~ ~~at~~ Walter Read Army Hospital for the prosecution -- and all exams ~~were~~ essentially very positive and similar. The new exam turned out ~~to~~ be a "sham"; the examiner was one Dr. James Brussel, from New York, aided by New Jersey psychologist Hirsch Lazaar Silverman. The "psychiatric exam" lasted 35 minutes and consisted of no psychiatric questions. Instead, Dr. Brussel read prosecution questions typed by prosecutor Brian Murtaugh. Dr. Brussel was almost ~~60~~ years old, senile, had recently ~~had~~ a stroke, ~~was~~ drooling from his mouth, and thought he was in Maryland, not North Carolina. He asked for his hat as he departed that day, having ~~to~~ be told by defense counsel that it was already on his head.

Astonishingly, Dr. Brussel told Judge Dupree, in camera, that his findings were in total contrast to those of all other examiners -- and Judge Dupree promptly disallowed all psychiatric evidence ~~at~~ trial, claiming he didn't want a "battle of the experts."

Having effectively excluded all possible exculpatory evidence, much of which was yet unknown to the defense, the government succeeded in a conviction on all counts, resulting in three consecutive life sentences for Dr. MacDonald. Appeals followed on the basis of many issues, including speedy trial and due process grounds, prejudicial failure to admit the declaration against interest made by Helena Stoeckley, exclusion of the defense expert psychiatrist, after-discovered evidence, and recusal of the trial judge for bias. All appeals failed, including recusal.

Unless we ~~can~~ get to the heart of the reasons for some of the coverups, Dr. MacDonald is without remedy. At this point, Dr. MacDonald has been fighting

for vindication for 18 years, and has been in prison for ~~over~~ twelve years. The defense believes, with strong evidence, he is innocent and wrongly incarcerated.

The defense case has been reinvestigated by two investigators since 1979. Ted Gunderson, retired FBI and former Special Agent-in-Charge of the Los Angeles, California FBI office, initially began in 1979, months after the convictions. He has, to this date, logged thousands of hours on the case, ~~most~~ of them unpaid. At present, he still works on the case, operating out of his Los Angeles, California office. It was Gunderson's work which produced the initial signed confessions from Helena Stoeckley, as well as later F.O.I.A. releases.

In 1982, new attorneys in the case retained Raymond Shedlick, Jr., a former New York homicide detective, who ~~was~~ based in Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina. He worked almost exclusively on the case for ~~two~~ full years. He, too, has logged countless thousands of hours on the case, corroborating facts, weeding out the lunatic fringe that often tries to associate with a ~~case~~ of this magnitude.

The investigations of these two renowned investigators has dovetailed into a coherent ~~set~~ of facts and witnesses, buttressed by forensic evidence, expert testimony and polygraph evidence, that clearly indicates the innocence of Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald and the guilt of Helena Stoeckley, Greg ~~Michael~~ and their co-assailants. Raymond Shedlick built on Ted Gunderson's ~~initial~~ confessions from Helena Stoeckley, ~~and~~ via F.O.I.A. material and new witnesses, they have constructed a scenario for the crimes that totally disproves, in real evidence, the hypothetical government scenario ~~set~~ forth at trial in 1979.

The following is a list of some major points and facts in the MacDonald case. Each point is documented many times by government files released under F.O.I.A. 13 years after the crimes and four years post-conviction.

1. The original crime scene was chaos. It was never secured in the first several hours. Upwards of ~~100~~ persons, including military police, neighbors and unidentified persons, wandered through the crime scene. Evidence is known to have been touched, moved, changed and destroyed.
2. Crucial evidence seen by C.I.D. investigators never appeared in later C.I.D. lab reports; additionally, crucial evidence favorable ~~to~~ MacDonald was left off government diagrams and charts used ~~at~~ trial in 1979. This includes most crucially both blood and fiber evidence from the living room end of the hallway, the location of Dr. MacDonald's struggle.
3. Evidence developed in 1980 by Gunderson and confirmed by both the F.O.I.A. material and the independent Shedlick investigation confirms

that the initial prosecutor in the case was James Proctor, son-in-law of Judge Dupree. Dupree was the trial judge who emasculated almost every bit of exculpatory evidence for the defense, and he remains, to this day, the judge on the case for any new evidence or appeals. James Proctor is the person who personally turned the investigation from Helena Stoeckley and co-assailants to Dr. MacDonald for the Department of Justice.

4. Much evidence is available to believe that a major investigator for the Army C.I.D. and his good friend, one of the local Fayetteville, North Carolina police lieutenants, were heavily involved in drug trafficking that included the importation of narcotics from Vietnam.

According to Helena Stoeckley, the lieutenant had used her over a period of time for sex, holding the threat of jail over her head for some drug-related offense. Stoeckley died in 1983, post-trial, allegedly of natural causes. She died at home, purportedly of a liver disease and pneumonia, but it was a sudden death, inconsistent with liver disease or pneumonia in a 32 year old person. She was home alone with her baby and it was her custom to seek help when she was ill, since she was a very attentive mother to her son. She did not seek help at this time but she had previously expressed to her friend and an investigator that she was ready to tell something that she knew was going to be a "major bombshell" about the MacDonald case. She had hesitated to do so before because she had asked for immunity and it had been denied. (Interestingly, a resident of Stoeckley's apartment building had seen two clean-cut men in suits who had asked for Stoeckley and hung around for about two days immediately prior to her death. A forensic pathologist was present at her autopsy, and if, in fact, Stoeckley had been the victim of foul play, it was undetectable on autopsy.)

5. The defense discovered that Dr. Brussel was not a "neutral examiner" at trial in 1979, as purported. F.O.I.A. records released in 1983 confirm that he was a "consultant" on the case from 1970 to 1971, until the time of the trial. He was, incredibly enough, consulted as an "expert" in LSD, and was brought into the case by William Ivory, C.I.D., the chief investigator in the case, who had been responsible for the "loss" of all the initial exculpatory evidence. Unbeknownst to the defense, from 1970 to 1979 Brussel had opined that Dr. MacDonald was a liar, a psychopathic, homicidal and that "hippies wouldn't have done the crimes" in 1970 because it wasn't haphazard enough. He reached his conclusion with his only source of information being C.I.D. agent William Ivory.

Clearly, then, his exam of Dr. MacDonald in 1979 not only was a sham, as Dr. MacDonald and his attorneys recognized in 1979, but it was also a fraud upon the court as well. Needless to say, Judge Dupree denied every review of these startling findings, a decision confirmed by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and cert was denied by the United States Supreme Court.

6. Regarding Helena Stoeckley: She initially made oral admissions of guilt in 1970 to Fayetteville, North Carolina police detective Prince Beasley. The C.I.D. was not interested enough to even interview her until ordered to do so by the Article 32 hearing officer, Col. Warren V. Rock, some six months after the murders.

Post-trial, once Ted Gunderson entered the case, he and Prince Beasley tracked her down and began extracting information of considerable value. Over the next two years, in signed and taped confessions, Helena Stoeckley named her co-assailants, described "insider" detail to Gunderson, and for the first time provided the real motive for the killings, i.e., anger at MacDonald for not being sympathetic to drug abusers, plus a fear he had turned in several users, a claim supported by other reputable Army personnel in sworn testimony.

7. Ted Gunderson's efforts didn't stop with Helena Stoeckley and her confessions. He began the investigations into her co-assailants and located significant corroborating witnesses. In addition, he had Helena Stoeckley polygraphed and had her examined by a forensic psychologist at UCLA, Dr. Rex Julian Beaber, who found her totally capable of recall, memory and accurate testimony.
8. Helena Stoeckley was polygraphed by a United States Army lead polygrapher, Robert Brisentine, in 1971. Mr. Brisentine felt the results corroborated Helena Stoeckley's involvement, that she was present at the crime scene, and that she knew the identity of the co-assailants. Mr. Brisentine was ordered by the prosecutor not to discuss the results with the defense, but he did so over their objections. His testimony was not heard by the jury due to a Judge Dupree ruling at the trial.

Ted Gunderson had Helena Stoeckley polygraphed again in 1982. The results confirm her complicity in the crimes.

9. Helena Stoeckley named, among others, Dwight Smith (a Negro male who oftentimes wore an Army jacket with E-6 sergeant stripes), Greg Mitchell and Shelby Don Harris as co-assailants. She admits to being

part of a drug-orientated "cult" that sacrificed animals and had a history of violence, including stabbings. The MacDonald murders involved her initiation into the Satanic cult.

10. The defense has approximately 40 witnesses who corroborated the admissions of guilt by Helena Stoeckley, Greg Mitchell, Shelby Don Harris, Dwight Smith and Cathy Perry. These witnesses had, variously, overheard the group before the killings, seen the group immediately prior to the killings, seen the group leaving the area of the MacDonald house at the time of the killings, and had seen the group in bloody clothing after the killings.
11. Most importantly, these witnesses corroborate the confessions of Helena Stoeckley, Greg Mitchell and Cathy Perry, as well as overheard admissions of guilt from two others of the group. The confessions of Helena Stoeckley and Cathy Perry are signed confessions. The confessions of Greg Mitchell were to multiple witnesses on several occasions under various circumstances.
12. Helena Stoeckley named Greg Mitchell as the person who personally murdered Colette. Found under Colette's fingernail was skin (now missing) and blood of the blood type of Greg Mitchell, not blood from Dr. MacDonald, who has a different blood type than either Colette or Greg Mitchell.
13. Insider information given by Helena Stoeckley to Ted Gunderson includes the presence of a rocking horse in one child's bedroom with a broken spring, a phone call from a now-identified individual, a barking German shepherd next door, the presence and type of jewelry box in the MacDonald bedroom, and the specific wounds on one of the children (stab wounds on her chest in the shape of an "S"; Helena Stoeckley stated the "S" was for "Satan"). Additionally, Stoeckley described vehicles used that night, and independent witnesses corroborate the presence of two of the vehicles (the Mustang and a cream-colored sedan).
14. Helena Stoeckley was told by C.I.D. investigators in 1972 to "let sleeping dogs lie" regarding her coming forth with new evidence in the case. This information corresponds with C.I.D. and prosecution hiding of the polygraph of Helena Stoeckley and prosecutor directions to an MP in 1970 not to volunteer information that he, as responding MP to the crime scene, had seen a woman in a floppy hat just blocks from the MacDonald home at 3:50 A.M. in freezing rain.

15. Requests for immunity for Helena Stoeckley were ignored in 1979 and 1982. She died in January 1983, shortly after contacting Fayetteville, North Carolina police detective Prince Beasley, saying she had urgent information for him. Before Beasley could arrange to get from North Carolina to South Carolina she ~~was~~ dead.
16. Helena Stoeckley, in 1970, frequently ~~wore~~ a blonde wig and boots and used candles for many reasons, including so-called "cult" ceremonies. Her group was involved in stabbings and animal sacrifices. She ~~was~~ seen to be in black mourning clothes on the day of the MacDonald funerals, and she had a wreath on her house at that same time.

There is ample corroboration of her association with Dwight Smith, Shelby Don Harris, Greg Mitchell, Cathy Perry and others in their group.

17. Helena Stoeckley made admissions of guilt in this ~~case~~ as early as 24 hours after the murders to Fayetteville, North Carolina police detective Prince Beasley, who ~~was~~ aware of her association with a black male who wore an Army fatigue jacket with sergeant stripes. Beasley was also aware she had a blonde wig and often wore boots. This information was transmitted to the C.I.D. on several occasions, yet no one from the C.I.D. investigated Helena Stoeckley for complicity in the crimes.
18. Importantly, Ted Gunderson began the F.O.I.A. requests in late 1979 and early 1980. He was stonewalled and rebuffed until 1983, at which point increasing congressional pressure finally opened the F.O.I.A. "gates" and long-suppressed documents began to be released. To this date, perhaps 10,000 pages of an admitted 90,000 have been released to the defense, but heavily censored.

In these pages, multiple crucial items of evidence favorable to Dr. MacDonald were discovered. These include:

- a. The loss of a piece of skin from under Colette's fingernail. This loss was hidden for 13 years.
- b. The intentional discarding of seven fingerprints of unknown persons at the crime scene, the reason being, "they kept getting mixed up with the known prints."
- c. The loss of a bloody, half-filled syringe from the crime scene, important because it corroborated an assailant confession.

- d. Hiding from the defense the discovery of writing on the wall of Helena Stoeckley's apartment in which the "G" matched, according to one of the government investigators, the "G" in the word "PIG" written in blood on the headboard in the MacDonald master bedroom.
 - e. The fact that ■ witness in the case was given bloody clothing and boots from Helena Stoeckley shortly after the crimes and told to hide them from the police. These were turned ~~over~~ to the Army C.I.D. and later returned to the witness. Today, the prosecution claims they were "negative" for blood, but has refused ■ produce any lab tests or reports to corroborate this statement.
 - f. It was discovered that the federal agents knew Helena Stoeckley ~~was~~ ■ reliable informant, including involvement in internal affairs investigations for the Nashville Police Department ~~after~~ the murders. This is important because the prosecution successfully kept evidence regarding Helena Stoeckley from the jury by arguing she was unreliable while simultaneously hiding the evidence of her reliability from the defense. (The ruling judge, of course, ~~was~~ Judge Dupree, whose son-in-law had "dismissed" Helena Stoeckley in 1970-71.)
19. The C.I.D. never had Dr. MacDonald review any suspects by line-up, nor ~~did~~ they construct police artist sketches of the assailants. Importantly, the FBI did voice-record several suspects, but the C.I.D. refused to allow Dr. MacDonald to listen ~~to~~ these recordings.

The defense, finally, during the initial 1970 investigation, ~~had~~ police artist sketches drawn. These were done in the summer of 1970 by a police artist from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and are labeled #1, #2, #3, and ■■ (attached). In 1979, while under forensic hypnosis performed by a medical doctor, and while being questioned by a former FBI man who worked with hypnosis, another police artist from Los Angeles, California resketched the assailants. These drawings are labeled #5, #6, #7 and #8 (attached). The prosecution claims that Dr. MacDonald described different persons can be compared ~~to~~ the two groups of drawings, and you may draw your own conclusions.

20. The descriptions given by Dr. MacDonald in 1970 minutes after being resuscitated by an MP and later memorialized in the two ~~sets~~ of police sketches fit the group of persons around Helena Stoeckley.

21. Dr. Thomas Noguchi, world-renowned forensic pathologist, has studied ~~the~~ evidence extensively and has determined that multiple assailants ~~were~~ involved, and that one of them was most likely left-handed. Greg Mitchell was left-handed; Dr. MacDonald is right-handed.
22. Jeffrey MacDonald has passed, conclusively, ~~a~~ polygraph administered to him by Dr. David Raskin, one of the world's foremost polygraphers. (An "indeterminate" polygraph was performed on Dr. MacDonald by Joseph Reid in 1970. Upon review of the test, polygraphers and forensic psychiatrists feel the "indeterminate" status ~~was~~ due ~~to~~ the confusion in Dr. MacDonald's mind ~~over~~ the guilt he felt at not having been able to ~~save~~ the lives of his family.)
23. All legitimate forensic psychiatrists who have examined Dr. MacDonald (five) have argued that he is sane, normal, shows ~~no~~ psychopathology, and appears to be truthful.
24. The FBI questioned Greg Mitchell in 1982. Shortly after that, Mitchell requested money and help from friends ~~to~~ leave the country because he had been involved in "serious crimes." Mitchell confessed involvement in the MacDonald killings both ~~in~~ a drug detoxification ~~center~~ in 1971-72 and also to friends ten years later after being interviewed by ~~the~~ FBI.
25. During the autopsy in 1970, hairs were found in Colette's hand. The C.I.D. forcibly assaulted Dr. MacDonald's attorneys and forcibly removed 12 hair samples (head, chest, groin, arms, legs) from Dr. MacDonald in June 1970 while he ~~was~~ in custody.

However, the hair report from the C.I.D. lab was inexplicably "delayed," then "misplaced" by the C.I.D. agent Grabner in the evidence safe. Investigation during the Article 32 hearing revealed the delay was to enable the prosecutors to try ~~to~~ pressure the C.I.D. lab at Fort Gordon to change the report. It turned ~~out~~ the original report said the hair in Colette's had was "dissimilar" ~~to~~ Dr. MacDonald's hair. The second, changed, hair report implied not enough samples had been taken from Dr. MacDonald to be sure of the results. The C.I.D. "resolved" this series of astonishing events by exhuming the bodies of ~~the~~ family four years later and having FBI agent Paul Stombaugh swear under oath to ~~the~~ federal grand jury that the hair in Colette's hand was her own. Of course, all forensic hair experts know it is scientifically impossible to match hair in an individual -- all that can be said is "similar" or "dissimilar."

26. In 1970, Dr. MacDonald described the female assailant as carrying light, possibly a candle, since the light was flickering on her face. Later it was determined that the C.I.D. "held up," again, was dripping reports from the crime scene. These crucial reports state unequivocally that no candle in the MacDonald house matched the wax drippings – some of which were in the bedding of Kimberly, the five year old child.

27. Dr. MacDonald suffered multiple wounds in the assault. Observers, including many physicians, confirm he suffered multiple ice pick and knife stab wounds and blunt trauma to his head and left shoulder/arm. One stab wound penetrated his right chest, collapsing his lung and narrowly missing his liver. Other stab wounds and lacerations were in his abdomen, arm, hand and left chest. Examining physicians and experts testified at least one wound was life threatening, and no one, including a physician, could know the consequences of the wounds.

A document released in F.O.I.A. documents in 1983, an important letter from a C.I.D. colonel to J. Edgar Hoover, documents at least 17 stab wounds, plus other injuries to Dr. MacDonald. This information was later denied by prosecutors and writers in an attempt to strengthen their case in court and against appeals.

When Dr. MacDonald, lying next to his wife, was initially revived by MP Mica, his first words were about his children, his wife, and descriptions of his assailants.

No road blocks were initially established. No patrol was sent to approach the woman in the floppy hat seen only blocks away, despite numerous requests by MP Mica to do so.

Dr. MacDonald was treated with two separate chest tubes being surgically inserted into his chest to re-expand the lung. He was admitted to the intensive care unit and remained in the hospital 111 days, leaving only once, to attend the funerals of his family.

A psychiatric note in his chart at that time stated "normal grief process continues."

28. Information was uncovered by investigators Ted Gunderson, Ray Shedlick and one of columnist Jack Anderson's investigators, Don Goldberg, that finally uncovered the person who made a phone call to the MacDonald house that night. Jimmy Friar made the call to locate "another Dr. MacDonald," actually Dr. Richard McDonald, and post

telephone operators in the early morning hours past 2:00 A.M. put him through to Dr. MacDonald's house. Friar recalls a woman answered, that he could hear a commotion in the background, and a male said, "Hang up the God-damned phone." In her confession, Helena Stoeckley used almost identical words to say what one of her male co-assailants said to her when she answered the ringing telephone.

29. Jan Snyder, a former neighbor of the MacDonalds now living in Ohio, furnished a statement advising that during the early morning hours of February 17, 1970, she looked out her window at 300 Castle Drive and saw a cream-colored automobile parked directly in front of 310 Castle Drive. She also saw a blue Mustang and a "military vehicle" (jeep). The last time she saw the vehicles they made a U-turn and were heading in the direction of Dr. MacDonald's home. This confirms information furnished by Helena Stoeckley. Snyder was interviewed by the C.I.D. for approximately five minutes the morning of February 17, 1970. She relayed this information to the C.I.D. The C.I.D. agent said they would return to obtain a formal statement but never did.
30. Cathy Perry gave a confession to the FBI in 1984, prior to an upcoming movie on the case (in contrast to prosecutor statements that the confession was made after the movie). In her confession, she said she participated in the murders of a mother and two young boys in North Carolina in 1970. The government belittled her confession due to the discrepancies in the sex of the children, and because she said there was a flight of stairs in the home. In fact, there were two steps between the living room and hallway in the MacDonald home, and other portions of Perry's confession contained astonishing facts related to the crime scene, including trying to "inject" victims (missing bloody syringe), and that one of the children hid in a closet (hair torn out by the root was found in that location).
31. C.I.D. investigators on the case have admitted the direction of their investigation towards Dr. MacDonald was determined in the early morning hours of February 17, 1970, prior to any investigation of any leads. This direction was based on a theory that the living room scene was "staged," i.e., that the overturned furniture, an overturned flower pot and other lack of general disarray appeared to be "staged." It wasn't until six months later, during the Article 32 proceedings, that it was conclusively proved the elements of the "staged scene" theory were all incorrect, and much of the confusion was directly a result of crime scene changes made by on-the-scene personnel such as military police and ambulance attendants. Unfortunately, although the genesis of the theory

that Dr. MacDonald was guilty was not disproved, C.I.D. investigators would never again truly investigate the case in any neutral fashion.

32. There was a clearly documented "turf" war between the United States C.I.D. and the FBI for control of the crime scene and processing of forensic material. In effect, the Army C.I.D. froze out the FBI, and the FBI withdrew (formally on February 26, 1970, nine days after the murders, but in fact withdrawing by February 21, 1970, only four days after the crimes). This fiasco insured no civilians would ever truly be investigated, since the C.I.D. had jurisdiction only over United States Army personnel, i.e., Dr. (then Captain) MacDonald.

Additionally, this insured the less competent C.I.D. lab a chance to handle the forensic material, a move which turned out to be catastrophic, witness the lost, changed and ignored evidence of many types at the crime scene.

33. The list of destroyed and lost evidence handled by the C.I.D. is astonishing. It includes, among others:

- a. Fingerprints, at least seven, intentionally destroyed
- b. Fingerprints "inadvertently" destroyed, such as at least two on the door of entry to the master bedroom used by the assailants
- c. Bloody syringe -- now "lost"
- d. Piece of skin -- now "lost"
- e. Bloody clothing and boots -- now "lost"
- f. Pajama bottoms of Dr. MacDonald -- now "lost"
- g. Wet leaves and grass from inside the crime scene -- never collected
- h. Blood evidence from the ~~exact~~ spot where MacDonald struggled with assailants -- hidden by prosecution (not recorded on crime scene chart at time of trial)
- i. Fibers, crucial evidence from the ~~exact~~ spot where MacDonald struggled with assailants -- ~~never~~ collected

j. Bloody footprints in child's bedroom destroyed as C.I.D. agents tried to saw floor to transport to crime lab.

34. In addition, the C.I.D. ~~was~~ responsible for almost innumerable failures ~~to~~ follow up on legitimate leads, including leads of real value given to the C.I.D., each on several occasions. Clearly, their focus was Dr. MacDonald, and any evidence not consistent with their theory ~~was~~ discarded, ignored or changed.

Unfortunately, the small amount of investigation they ~~did~~ do was woefully lacking in completeness and in expertise. For instance, to this day large areas of the crime scene have never been processed for fingerprints. Crucial items, such ~~as~~ the flower pot and a baby bottle found near one child, were not processed for fingerprints.

And absurd events occurred in the crime scene, such ~~as~~ the theft of ~~a~~ wallet after the arrival of C.I.D. investigators; and VIP ~~status~~ of the crime scene for high ranking "brass" prior to crime scene forensic investigations being performed.

The absurdity of the crime scene work is evidenced by an Esquire magazine, alleged by the prosecution to be important since it mentioned the Manson killings in California, and since it allegedly ~~had~~ blood on it. What the C.I.D. didn't make clear until years later ~~was~~ that the Esquire magazine had been picked up and looked ~~at~~ by multiple investigators at the crime scene, for ~~a~~ total of three days prior to the alleged discovery of blood on the magazine. It was only then (over ~~a~~ lab person's objecting statement that the magazine couldn't possibly be considered evidence) that the Esquire magazine was collected as "evidence" against Dr. MacDonald. The majority of the fingerprints eventually found on the magazine were, indeed, investigator prints, yet to this day an unidentified print remains from this "exhibit."

35. The government contends "fabric impressions" and blood stains on a sheet imply Dr. MacDonald, for whatever bizarre and unsupported reason, carried Colette to the master bedroom from one of the children's rooms.

Evidence uncovered by Raymond Shedlick, Jr. conclusively proves ~~a~~ witness in the house at the crime scene saw ~~the~~ sheet on Colette prior ~~to~~ crime scene photographs. Other witnesses ~~saw~~ Colette ~~in~~ under the sheet before and after those events. This evidence destroys any validity

in the fabric impressions, since a crime scene person was the individual who placed the sheet in contact with Colette, not Dr. MacDonald.

36. It is known from sworn testimony that the telephones ~~were~~ used by not only Dr. MacDonald but also by the MPs in calling for help. Therefore, someone ~~in~~ the crime scene wiped the phones clean while the investigators were there, contrary to the C.I.D. theory that Dr. MacDonald wiped the phones.
37. Similarly, witnesses ~~in~~ the crime scene have stated under oath they saw a knife with a bloody blade in the master bedroom. The C.I.D., however, ~~stated~~ the blade ~~was~~ clean and says Dr. MacDonald ~~was~~ lying about removing a knife from Colette's chest. Obviously, with witnesses seeing ~~a~~ bloody knife at the ~~scene~~ after Dr. MacDonald was removed to the hospital, someone other than Dr. MacDonald wiped the blade. In fact, C.I.D. reports ~~now~~ released indicate blood ~~prints~~ on a towel that ~~are~~ consistent with ~~a~~ wiped blade.
38. No inventory ~~was~~ ~~even~~ taken of the contents of the MacDonald house, and the C.I.D. admitted that it never thought to ascertain whether any jewelry ~~was~~ missing. Possible blood and an unidentified fingerprint ~~were~~ found on the jewelry box in the master bedroom. Two family heirloom rings are still missing. Dr. MacDonald learned about ~~the~~ loss later, in the five-month Army Article 32 hearing.
39. In 1982, Ted Gunderson submitted to the FBI ~~a~~ four-volume report containing his investigations ~~in~~ date. The response of the FBI was, unfortunately, not to consider Gunderson's work, but to attack the motives of Gunderson and retired police detective Prince Beasley, who cooperated in obtaining the initial Stoeckley confessions. Since that time, information has been developed from F.O.I.A. requests that the FBI conducted four separate investigations into of Gunderson after he entered the case as opposed ~~in~~ any real investigation into the evidence uncovered in the MacDonald ~~case~~.

In 1982 an attempt was made by the FBI and DEA to frame Gunderson on ~~a~~ drug charge by utilizing a female informant ~~as~~ the instigator. She was paid \$2,000.00 ~~over~~ ~~a~~ six-month period and finally came to Gunderson and told him about the plot. Government agents wrote ~~all~~ questions the informant should ask prior to the informant making taped phone calls to Gunderson. The agents forgot to retrieve one of the notes and the informant furnished this note ~~in~~ Gunderson who has it in a

safety deposit box. Gunderson later learned that his telephones ~~were~~ tapped. He sued GTE and obtained an out-of-court settlement in 1989.

Gunderson was also the victim of a disinformation program. Government agents circulated rumors that he was a homosexual, suffering from mental problems, and trafficking in drugs.

Similar occurrences happened in relation to Prince Beasley and other witnesses who tried to ~~submit~~ forward with ~~some~~ evidence.

40. The "pivotal" piece of evidence, according to the prosecution, in the entire ~~case~~ is the pajama top of Dr. MacDonald. Brian Murtaugh, a prosecution lawyer, asked Paul Stombaugh of the FBI laboratory, in 1974, to ~~see~~ if he could "match up 48 holes in the pajama top from ice pick thrusts with the 21 ice pick wounds in Colette's chest." The government theory, as bizarre as it sounds, is that for some reason Dr. MacDonald put his pajama top on Colette and stabbed her through the garment.

Not surprisingly, two weeks later, Stombaugh said, yes, he could match up 48 holes in the pajama top with 21 holes in Colette's chest. This became the infamous "pajama top experiment" that ~~was~~ so convincing to the jury.

The pajama experiment is a fraud. There are approximately 12 reasons why the pajama top experiment is false information, but perhaps the clearest is the government's own evidence. Stombaugh ~~found~~ determined with a microscope the "directionality," i.e., the exit and entrance, of 13 of the holes in the pajama top (by fibers broken ~~one~~ way). However, in order to comply with lawyer Murtaugh's request for "evidence," he had to ignore this proven directionality -- in fact, he reversed six of the 13 directions in order to "match up" the 48 pajama top holes with 21 wounds on Colette.

There are additional important reasons why the pajama top experiment is fraudulent, including Stombaugh ignoring Colette's pink pajama top; other wounds on Colette; and the massive discrepancy between the depth of wounds necessary in Stombaugh's experiment as opposed to the depth of wounds as determined by autopsy. Yet the pajama top experiment was seen by the jury and believed, and was admitted by Judge Dupree despite overwhelming evidence it was totally false. In essence, a man today sits in federal prison convicted by knowingly false and misleading

"evidence" manufactured in response to ■ lawyer's plea for "new evidence."

41. An unexplained doll head and feathers were found in the house. Gunderson, who is considered ■ satanic cult expert, advises that when satanists commit ■ murder they leave signs ■ the scene. Gunderson believes that the doll head and feathers and stab wounds on one of the children's chest were satanic signs.
42. Stoeckley stated her cult was active in ■ drug operation that was bringing drugs in plastic bags in the body cavities of the dead GIs from southeast Asia to the U.S. in military planes. Her cult murdered the MacDonald family without the permission of the leaders of this operation. The leaders, ■ of whom were in the military, were afraid that if the cult was identified as involved in the murders, it might expose the drug operation, so they framed Dr. MacDonald.

Today, there are roughly 40 witnesses who strongly corroborate Dr. MacDonald's version of events. This is in addition to the seven witnesses excluded at trial in 1979. Shockingly, the group he described existed, was drug and violence-oriented, was seen going to and coming from the house, was seen in bloody clothing, and fits his descriptions. Insider information and independently arrived ■ forensic information ties the group of assailants to the crime scene. And, ■ incredibly, three of the group of assailants have confessed, and other admissions of guilt were overheard by third parties. Dr. MacDonald has passed a polygraph and five legitimate forensic psychiatric examinations. He suffered multiple wounds in the assault, ■ least one of which could have been fatal.

The "evidence" convicting him in 1979 was simply "forensic" evidence of a confusing nature that did no more than place him in his own home on the night of the murders. There is no evidence that says he committed murder – and there is voluminous evidence that points to the guilt of Helena Stoeckley, Greg Mitchell and their co-assailants. Yet, as of this date, Dr. MacDonald remains in federal prison, a victim of injustice of the worst sort.

Additional evidence was recently developed that further corroborates Dr. MacDonald's innocence. This evidence was presented in the U.S. District Court. Judge Dupree ruled in favor of the government. The decision was then appealed to the Fourth Circuit. They also ruled in favor of the government. An effort will be made to appeal this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court. See the following newspaper article for details.

4/7/92

JUSTICE

'Fatal Vision' Doctor Waits for Ruling on New Trial

MacDonald would be free today if fiber evidence in the 1970 killings had been presented, lawyers say.

By DAVID WILLMAN
Times Staff Writer

Twenty-two years later, Jeffrey R. MacDonald still insists that he didn't do it. He didn't shoot and kill his pregnant wife, Colette, and their two young daughters early in the morning of Feb. 17, 1970, in Ft. Bragg, N.C.

MacDonald, a physician whose name was etched into the nation's consciousness with the 1970 book and television movie "Fatal Vision" is waiting again to hear whether the legal system will believe him. A panel of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., is expected to rule soon on his request for a new trial.

The request is based on evidence that MacDonald's lawyers, including Harvard Law School professor Alan M. Dershowitz, say is new.

"I am absolutely convinced of Jeffrey MacDonald's innocence," said Harvey A. Silverglate, MacDonald's lead attorney. "MacDonald wanted me to represent him in 1984, and I turned him down. When I looked at the evidence in 1982, I immediately agreed to take the case. This is the strongest habeas corpus petition I have filed in 10 years."

The Justice Department, in a brief signed by Criminal Division chief Robert S. Mueller III, rejects as insignificant the new evidence and urges denial of MacDonald's request for a new trial.

"[MacDonald] attacked his wife and family with a knife and weapons from his household, moved their bodies and rearranged the crime scene to comport with his version of Manson-type murders," says the Justice Department brief.

MacDonald, a Princeton-educated former Army captain, has told the same story since the hour he was questioned in his blood-spattered home: He and his family were attacked by four intruders, one of whom was a woman with dark clothing and flowing blond hair. She chanted: "Acid is groovy. Kill the pigs."

Now, MacDonald's lawyers maintain that materials they have found through Freedom of Information Act requests

prove his innocence. These include notes revealing that dark woolen fibers were discovered in Colette MacDonald's mouth and that a 22-inch synthetic blond strand was found in the house.

Other notes, the lawyers say, show that human limb hair found in Colette's left hand was tested by a government examiner before trial and did not match that of Jeffrey MacDonald. A prosecution expert testified in 1979 that the limb hair in issue was too small to be of value.

If the evidence of the woolen fibers and the blond strand had been known earlier, MacDonald's lawyers argue, the trial judge might have allowed testimony that a woman named Helena Stoeckley claimed to be a government investigator and other people that she and three male companions committed the murders. Stoeckley died in 1983.

"If the original MacDonald jury had learned of the undisclosed forensic evidence and heard the testimony [related to Stoeckley], Jeff MacDonald would have been acquitted," said Roger C. Spaeder, a Washington lawyer and former assistant U.S. attorney now working for MacDonald's defense.

Silverglate also alleges that the government purposefully shielded laboratory notes and other evidence from MacDonald's original defense team.

The Justice Department dismisses those assertions and contends that none of the purportedly new information was or should have been, known to MacDonald's previous lawyers. The government contends that the dark fibers in Colette's mouth "were forensically insignificant" and speculated that the 22-inch blond strand may have come from a doll.

Not in dispute is that 22 years ago, someone using an ice pick, two knives and a club killed Colette MacDonald and Kimberly, 5, and Kristen, 2. Jeffrey MacDonald was found at the scene with three severe stab wounds, including a partially collapsed lung.

In telephone interviews from an Oregon prison, MacDonald, now 48, says he still thinks of his wife and children. The memories, he said, can be worst during April and May—on their birthdays.

"I try to stick at the next achievable goal," MacDonald, called "Doc" by other inmates. "... There's a comfort deep within me, because I know the truth. I know I'm innocent."

Profile: Jeffrey R. MacDonald



Age: 48

Residence: Federal prison, Sheridan, Ore.

Former occupation: Emergency physician

Case background:

Feb. 17, 1970: Colette MacDonald and the two MacDonald children, Kimberly, 5, and Kristen, 2, were killed.

October, 1970: The Army ends its formal investigation into the killings with no charges being filed.

1971: MacDonald works at St. Mary Medical Center in Long Beach, earning praise for his long hours and care for indigent patients. He later moves to Huntington Harbour.

1975: The doctor is indicted in the deaths of his wife and children.

1979: MacDonald is convicted on one count of first-degree murder and two counts of second-degree murder.

1980: The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals reverses the conviction, finding that the right to a speedy trial was violated. MacDonald is freed.

1982: The U.S. Supreme Court reinstates MacDonald's conviction, and he is imprisoned immediately.

1991: The doctor's request for a new trial is denied by the federal district judge who oversaw the 1979 trial.

1992: MacDonald, now in a medium-security prison in Oregon, seeks a new trial.

Subject of 'Fatal Vision' Book Loses Appeal for a New Trial

Special to The Times

RICHMOND, Va.—Jeffrey R. MacDonald, whose murder case inspired the best-selling book "Fatal Vision," on Tuesday lost his bid for a new trial.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled unanimously that newly identified evidence raised by MacDonald's lawyers "neither supports MacDonald's account of the murders nor discredits the government's theory" of how the killings occurred.

MacDonald's wife, Colette, and their two daughters were clubbed and stabbed to death on Feb. 17, 1970, in the family's home at the Ft. Bragg, N.C., Army base. MacDonald, a physician, was convicted of the crimes in 1979 and freed by an appellate court in 1980. But went back to prison in 1982 when the Supreme Court reinstated his convictions.

"I don't know what to say," MacDonald said in a telephone interview from a federal prison in Sheridan, Ore. "It's outrageous. . . . It's very tough to get justice in this country."

In an 11-page decision, Judges David Russell, Francis O. Murnaghan Jr. and John D. Butzner Jr. said that the new evidence—hair, wool and synthetic fibers that MacDonald's lawyers suggest back his claim that a gang of hippies killed his family—"simply does not escalate the unease one feels with this case into a reasonable doubt" of his guilt.

THOMAS T. NOGUCHI, MD

1110 Avoca Avenue
Pasadena, California 91105-3405
(818) 441-1506

September 4, 1986

Re: Medicolegal opinion on the case of Jeffrey R. MacDonald, M.D.

Based on my review of the autopsy reports, photographs, investigative reports and at scene photographs and review of the [redacted] by other, the following is my opinion and medicolegal interpretation of the wounds and injury patterns.

Collette MacDonald:

1. Three types of weapons were involved in the attack on Collette:
 - a. a blunt object with a square contact area
 - b. a knife
 - c. an ice pick-like piercing object.
2. The wounds were inflicted while she was alive.
3. The three types of wounds were inflicted within a short interval of time.
4. The blunt force injuries are on the right side of the [redacted] indicating the assailant was left handed.

Kimberley MacDonald:

1. Two types of weapons were involved in the attack on Kimberley:
 - a. a blunt object with flat surfaces
 - b. a knife
2. The wounds were inflicted while she was still alive.
3. Most of the injuries are found on the right side of the body.
4. The blunt injury to the right side of the face was inflicted first.
5. The blunt force injury was delivered by a left handed person.
6. The wounds were inflicted within a short interval of time.

Kristen MacDonald:

1. Two types of weapons were involved in the attack on Kristen:
 - a. a knife
 - b. an ice pick-like piercing object.
2. The injuries were sustained while she was still alive.
3. The ice pick type wounds were inflicted first followed by the stab wounds on the chest.
4. The stab wounds in the back were inflicted after the injuries to the front. Lastly, additional ice pick type wounds were inflicted on the chest as she was dying.
5. There are linear wounds on the neck which appear to have been caused by a constrictive force delivered by a ligature, such as a thin rope or a heavy string.

Based on the sequence of injuries and the types of injuries on the three deceased, my opinion is that multiple assailants, at least one of whom was left handed, carrying a blunt object, knife/knives, and an ice pick type object, are involved. They appear to have coordinated their activities.

Thomas T. Noguchi MD

PRESS RELEASE

Dr. David C. Raskin, ■ professor at the University of Utah and one of the leading polygraph experts in the country, recently performed ■ polygraph (lie detector) test ■■ Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald ■■ the federal correctional institution in Phoenix, Arizona. Dr. Raskin asked Dr. MacDonald the following questions:

**Did you inflict any of the injuries which resulted in
the deaths of your wife and children?**

Answered "No."

**Did you yourself directly cause the deaths of your wife and
children?**

Answered "No."

**Did you arrange with or directly assist anyone to
cause the deaths of your family?**

Answered "No."

Dr. Raskin concluded that Dr. MacDonald gave truthful answers to all of these questions and was, in fact, telling the truth when he stated that he did not kill his family.

Dr. Raskin has testified before the Senate, acted as an expert in the Patricia Hearst and DeLorean cases, and is recognized as a pioneer in using computer analysis of polygraph results so that the operator's subjective feelings do not enter into the analysis of the results. Using all of the above described methods, Dr. Raskin is convinced of Dr. MacDonald's innocence.

Dr. Raskin also consults with several government investigatory agencies as an expert in the polygraph, including the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE TATE AND MACDONALD
MURDER CULTS:**

- 1) BOTH CASES INVOLVED THE USE OF DRUGS BY SLAYERS DURING THE MURDERS.
- 2) IN BOTH CASES, THE VICTIMS WERE EITHER USING, OR WERE CONNECTED WITH DRUGS. DRUGS WERE FOUND AT THE TATE HOME. DR. MACDONALD WAS INVOLVED WITH THE TREATMENT OF ADDICTS.
- 3) BOTH CASES INVOLVED "CULTS" THAT WERE INTO SATANISM AND RITUALISTIC DEATH RITES.
- 4) IN BOTH INCIDENTS, BLOODY OATHS WERE WRITTEN AT CRIME SCENE USING THE BLOOD OF THE VICTIMS.
- 5) BOTH CRIMES INVOLVED THE PARTICIPATION OF A FEMALE OBSERVER WHO DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE KILLINGS.
- 6) BOTH CASES INCLUDED VICTIMS THAT WERE EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RELATED TO PROFESSIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL. TATE'S FATHER WAS A RETIRED OFFICER.
- 7) BOTH CRIMES TOOK PLACE DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS.
- 8) IN BOTH INSTANCES, THE MURDERERS RETURNED TO THE SCENE IMMEDIATELY OR SHORTLY AFTERWARDS. MANSON RETURNED TO THE TATE RESIDENCE, TWO HOURS AFTER THE KILLINGS.
- 9) BOTH KILLINGS INVOLVED PREGNANT WOMEN. SHARON TATE AND COLETTE MACDONALD.
- 10) BOTH CASES HAD MORE THAN THREE MURDERERS AT THE SCENE.
- 11) BOTH SLAYINGS INVOLVED "HIPPIE" TYPE KILLERS.
- 12) IN BOTH INCIDENTS, ROBBERY WAS NOT CONSIDERED A MOTIVE. MANY VALUABLES WERE LEFT BEHIND IN EACH INSTANCE.
- 13) IN BOTH CASES, THE NON-PARTICIPANT FEMALE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR BRINGING THE FACTS OF THE MURDERS TO LIGHT BY LATER TELLING PRISON INMATES OF HER INVOLVEMENT.
- 14) IN BOTH CASES THE PRIMARY DEATH WEAPON WAS A KNIFE USED REPEATEDLY IN A RITUALISTIC MANNER.
- 15) IN BOTH CASES, THE "CULT" IS SUSPECTED IN OTHER LOCAL MURDERS.
- 16) IN BOTH CASES THE "CULT" HAS REMAINED INTACT OVER THE YEARS, AND IS ACTIVE IN THREATENING MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS SHOULD THEY TESTIFY IN REGARDS TO THE MURDERS.

- 17) IN BOTH CASES, THE "CULT" MEMBERS REMAINED TOGETHER IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MURDERS AND MET AT A SINGLE LOCATION. MACDONALD'S KILLERS AT THE HICKORY TRAILER PARK, TATE'S AT THE SPAHN RANCH IN ~~MURK~~ SYLMAR, CALIFORNIA.
- 18) IN BOTH CASES, THE MURDERS WERE PLANNED WELL IN ADVANCE, AND WERE NOT IMPULSE KILLINGS, OR CRIMES OF PASSION, THAT HAPPENED "HEAT OF THE MOMENT".
- 19) IN BOTH CASES, NEIGHBORS NOTICED "UNUSUAL BEHAVIOR" BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE MURDERS, BY "PERSON OR PERSONS UNKNOWN". IN EACH INSTANCE, THE NEIGHBORS NEGLECTED TO REPORT THIS TO POLICE UNTIL THEY WERE LATER QUESTIONED.
- 20) ~~IN~~ BOTH CASES, THE KILLERS CHANTED AND LAUGHED DURING THE CRIMES.
- 21) IN BOTH INSTANCES, VALUABLE EVIDENCE ~~HAS~~ NEGLECTED ~~OR~~ ALTERED BY ARRIVING INVESTIGATORS WHO SHOULD ~~HAVE~~ KNOWN BETTER.
- 22) BOTH HUSBANDS SURVIVED.
- 23) TATE ~~WAS~~ HUNG. ONE OF THE MACDONALD CHILDREN HAD ROPE OR CORD BURNS ON HER NECK (SHE ~~WAS~~ POSSIBLY HUNG).

TO: DEFENSE TEAM

FROM: JEFF MACDONALD

SUBJECT: CASUAL COMPARISON OF "HELTHER SKELTER" BY VINCENT BUGLIOSI AND
FACTS IN MACDONALD CASE

NOTES FROM READING "HELTHER SKELTER"-----*NOT EXHAUSTIVE: NOT COMPULSIVELY
DONE*

A FEW SIMILARITIES IN TATE/LA BIANCA INVESTIGATIONS AS OCCURRED IN
INVESTIGATION AT 544 CASTLE DRIVE:

*PLEASE NOTE: All pages are reference paperback "Helter Skelter" by Vincent
Bugliosi.*

1. pg. 14: Officer DeRosa obliterates fingerprint on gate (multiple examples in MacDonald case)
2. pg. 17: Investigator tracks on scene confusing----just like mud/water at 544 Castle Drive. Difference: Tate/La Bianca investigators immediately questioned crime scene people
3. pg. 18: Multiple omissions of blood typing
4. pg. 22: Plastic bags put on hands---not done in MacDonald case
5. pg. 26: "Nothing Stolen"---pseudo-inventory taken within days. In MacDonald case, no inventory for 6 months
6. pg. 27: "Theory" immediately made by investigators that blinded investigators from then on, i.e. "Drug sale"
7. pgs. 46-47: SGT. Buckles ignores key lead. Similar to many examples in MacDonald case, i.e., girl in floppy hat, Beasley stopping Helena Stoeckley, etc.
8. pg. 75: Peter Hunkos---Psychic (Ted Gunderson's friend from Canada in MacDonald case)

9. pg. 88: Truman Capote quoted on case. He was wrong, just as he was when he was quoted on TV talk show in 1970, one day after MacDonald appearance on Dick Cavett Show (Capote also on Dick Cavett next day.)
10. pg. 93: Col. Tate forays into underworld---similar but more extensive than attempts by MacDonald (with Col. Kingdon) and Kassab
11. pg. 92-93: Rewards offered---similar to our multiple newspaper ads---both (Tate/La Bianca & MacDonald ads) developed many leads
12. pg. 102: Susan Atkins stabbed others---just as did Cathy Perry (Williams)
13. pgs.100-104: Cops ignore multiple leads to "The Family" (Manson Family)
14. pgs. 108-109: Cops question Manson---he makes simple denial ("No")---that it as far as cops went. Similar to Ivory interviewing Helena Stoeckley, and similar to the CID interview of her group
15. pg. 226: Various accounts of stabbing not consistent. Very similar to Cathy Perry/Helena Stoeckley differences
16. pg. 397: Mary Brunner repudiates her own testimony several times, as did Susan Atkins, and as did Helena Stoeckley in the MacDonald case
17. pgs. various: Leader not present at crime scene in Tate and only present short time at La Bianca crime scenes. Similarly, Mazzerolle in jail and "Candy" not at crime scene in MacDonald case
18. pg. 460: Blood "expert" (Joe Grando), who screwed up the blood work moves from LAPD to FBI!!! Lab "experts" in MacDonald case who fouled up evidence mixture of CID (Medlin, Chamberlin, etc.) and FBI (Stombaugh and Green)
19. pg. 466: Discussion of "normal" absence of fingerprints of intruders at crime scene by Bugliosi---I believe Susan Atkins never left fingerprints at crime scenes in Tate/LaBianca. We'll never know in MacDonald case, because so many fingerprints were destroyed and crime scene so poorly dusted for prints

GENERAL THOUGHTS:

20. Multiple weapons used in both cases
21. Situation of group violence with "leaders" and "followers"
22. Ritual type killings to some extent in each
23. Mental instability in both groups---i.e. Susan Atkins and "Clem" in Manson crowd, Cathy Perry and Helena Stoeckley in Stoeckley crowd
24. Many witnesses eventually found who saw/heard group coming and going in each case
25. Senselessness of the killings in each case
26. Partial knowledge of layout of home, etc. in each case, i.e., Manson had been to Tate residence several times. At least Helena Stoeckley had been to MacDonald home, she said
27. Words written at crime scene in blood
28. Enormous legends built up by press in both cases, i.e., "drug trip" in Manson case (denied by Bugliosi); "hoods" on victims in Manson case.

In MacDonald case: term "hippie" used by Col. Kriwarnek/Press, not by MacDonald. Later on, false info extended to: MacDonald wounds, amphetamines and false government story of roadblocks and manhunt for the assailants
29. Association of each group with drug use, including but not limited to, LSD and mescaline
30. Poor autopsies performed in MacDonald case. In Tate/La Bianca, those overseen by Dr. Noguchi were well done; those done by assistant coroner were poorly done (or at least testimony was poor.)
31. Connection of assailants to widespread group of social misfits/dropouts/dopers with violence and abuse part of their life. Drug informers present in both groups
32. A few good cops in each case who tried to do right thing: Inyo County cops and two of La Bianca detectives in Manson cases; Prince Beasley in MacDonald case. Majority of cops sloughed off and simply went thru motions after making initial decision as to "probable assailants"

The Washington

Merry-Go-Round

By JACK ANDERSON
with Les Whitten

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has used outrageous stalling tactics to deny Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald his legal right to see the government's files on himself. After more than three years of trying, MacDonald has yet to receive a single page of the department's 90,000-page file.

MacDonald was a Green Beret doctor at Fort Bragg, N.C., in 1970 when his pregnant wife and two daughters were brutally murdered in their home. MacDonald claimed that a drug-crazed "hippie group" killed his family and seriously wounded him. An Army investigation cleared him.

But the Justice Department, at the urging of MacDonald's father-in-law, pursued the case. Nine years after

the crime, the doctor was brought to trial. Evidence that he believes could have exonerated him was withheld, and he was found guilty. He is now serving three consecutive life sentences for crimes he insists he did not commit.

Convinced that the government had information that supports his claim of innocence, MacDonald requested his files under the Freedom of Information Act in January 1980. He told my associate Donald Goldberg he believes the files also contain proof of government misconduct that prejudiced his case.

The Justice Department put him on a waiting list, informing him that there were 133 requests to be processed ahead of his. Last June, nearly two-and-a-half years after his initial request, he got a letter from the Justice Department — asking if he was still interested.

Despite the law's requirement that FOIA requests be handled as quickly as possible, Justice assigned a single employee to review the 90,000-page file. Officials said there was no way they could speed up the process.

MacDonald's attorneys offered to pay for copies of the file so that processing could be done more quickly. The Justice Department did not accept the offer.

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., wrote to Attorney General William French Smith on MacDonald's behalf. "I would request that steps be taken to speed this process so as to achieve the purpose of the Act in this case," Edwards wrote. "Given the significance of the statutory rights involved in the MacDonald case, more diligent attention should be given to fulfilling the Department's responsibilities ..."

MacDonald did a little better with the FBI — but not much. He has received 39 of the 1,148 pages of documents on him in the FBI files. However, the 39 pages consist almost entirely of newspaper clippings and press releases.

The FBI's reason for hanging onto the rest of MacDonald's file is confusing, to say the least. The bureau admittedly has no ongoing investigation as such. But according to FBI Director William Webster, "This case remains in a pending status, with the FBI currently making inquiries as specifically requested by the U.S. Department of Justice."

Congressman Edwards questioned the FBI's assertion in his letter to the attorney general. "In light of the facts that Dr. MacDonald was convicted in 1970 and that the Supreme Court denied his final appeal," Edwards wrote, "It appears that the position taken by the Bureau is in error, as well as at odds with the position of the Department of Justice."

In short, through unconscionable stalling and specious reasoning, the Justice Department and the FBI are keeping MacDonald from seeing his files. What is the government afraid of?